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LYMAN WARD HISTORY

Written and Compiled By

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Appreciation

For records kept by Bishop Olaf P. Johanson; D. U. P. *Pioneer Irrigation*; Myrtle Kennington, *History of Archer, Lyman and Vicinity* (1955); Mary Stacey Buckland's *Family History*; and to the legion who gave facts, supplied pictures and aided in the distribution.

Foreword

It is hoped that the reader will give understanding to the decisions that were faced while the 90 year history of the ward was being probed. To those who may be offended by errors of omission which are inherent in a work of this nature, apologies are extended. In a few possible instances seeming discrepancies may be defended by the fact that in 1902 the ward was divided.

Though almost everyone's response to a request for pictures was superb (especially early photographs), some difficulty in giving them proper arrangement was met. Maintaining perfect order of relevancy was not always possible. On the other hand, pictures of some were unobtainable.

For obvious reasons, all past activities and constant whereabouts of each of our predecessors who lived in this community cannot always be known; nevertheless considerable painstaking in accurately recording names and dates (where known) is acknowledged.

The compiler regrets that glimpses into the personalities and character traits of those early participants is infrequent. The rareness of these insights can be ascribed to his late arrival upon the scene.

The reader will note that—for purpose of clarity—many of the subjects contained herein have been given their separate space.

NOTE:

The following information is intended as a reading aid:

- a. From 1883 to 1902 Lyman was the official name of the area extending from the southern border of Rexburg south to the Snake River, bordered by Thornton on the west.
- b. The extreme southeastern portion bordering the mouth of Lyman Creek was and still is known as Sunnyside. Even though there was later, for a period of time, a Sunnyside post office by that name, and also a Sunnyside school by the same name, the official name "Lyman" included the Sunnyside area.
- c. In 1902, when the ward was divided, the northern portion retained the name "Lyman". The southern area adopted the name "Archer". Sunnyside, still called Sunnyside, was included in the Archer Ward.

Lyman was the first place in this vicinity to become settled between the forks of the Snake River.

The first white men to settle here, even temporarily, were John Lyon and sons, Albert and Johnie. Here, near the mouth of Lyon or Deer Creek (later to be called Lyman Creek) they set their temporary roots in 1871. This was several years before Rexburg was founded.

These men brought the first livestock into this area.

In 1873 they were joined by a brother-in-law, John F. Barry and his wife and four children. The Barry family raised the first crops of grain and potatoes to be grown here.

Bill Burns, a trapper who lived at the mouth of Burns Creek (creek named for him) assisted John Barry in building a four-room cabin on the south of Lyon Creek.

The summer of 1878 was an extremely hot and dry season. That fall a prairie fire was started near the subsequent site of the Sunnyside schoolhouse. A sixty-mile wind swept the fire to the Island Park country and into Teton Basin in about 48 hours. These people saved their homesteads and part of their hay supply by plowing around the premises. Because of this fire and a preceding grasshopper storm, the Barrys moved to Moody; the Lyons moved to Teton Basin.

This territory had no doubt been the scene of many an Indian encampment, serving as a hunter's and fisherman's paradise as the red man traversed this broad white man's wilderness.

Round Top hill, prominently visible from the valley below and known by all area residents, came to be called, at that time, Fort Lyon. It was a favorite gathering place for Indian council meetings. Children of the early settlers found many arrowheads of various colors there.

The compiler recalls his father relating to him that to see small groups of Indians camped in the heavily wooded area bordering the river was not at all uncommon; that one day, after a visit to his mother's home by a squaw and her little boy, he noticed his small, red cap was missing. Later, from his hiding place behind a large cottonwood, he spied the Indian boy wearing his cap. He didn't venture to call for it, however.

In 1879, J. H. Murphy of Morgan, Utah and others explored through the valley. Spring, 1883, Murphy returned with his family. They pitched their tent in this sage-studded wilderness and planted a garden. Soon a house of cottonwoods was erected.

The spring of 1883 witnessed the arrival of the area's first settlers who had designs to settle permanently. They were Theodore K. Lyman and Silas Buckland. These men settled near the mouth of the same creek. Mr. Lyman built his cabin on the south side of the creek; Mr. Buckland located on the north side. When a survey was made, Mr. Buckland's homestead was discovered to be farther north; so he moved his belongings onto his own land.



Silas A. Buckland home-built in 1883-south side of Lyman Creek. Picture shows it as it was later converted to granary.



The Buckland Family
Back row Left to Right: Inez;
Claude; Lula; John; Cliff; Lois
Front row, left to right:
Kenneth; Silas., father; Carl;
Nancy Jane; Luella, mother; Walker



Cyrus B. Hawley and Mary Ann Hawley



John Hillman and Ellice Hillman



Isaac White Family

It was that same year, 1881, that Cyrus B. Hawley and his sons-in-law, John Hillman and Isaac White, came to the same locality to make their homes.

To Mr. Cyrus B. Hawley is given credit for the name "Sunnybell"--a name that still exists. After a golden sunrise shower, Mr. Hawley called to his wife, and as they gazed to the south and to the west upon a panorama of knee-high sparkling grass and various types of native trees which bordered the outstanding South Fork--then to see the sun break through the clouds, reflecting a picture of rare beauty before their eyes, Mr. Hawley was prompted to say, "This land should be called Sunnybell." Mrs. Hawley agreed.

Lyman soon became the name given the area extending from the southern borders of Rexburg to the South Fork of the Snake River.

Lyman Creek, through the passage of time and perhaps hundreds of Spring "run-offs", had deposited rich, fertile silt upon thousands of acres of land both to the west and to the north. These fertile acres were, in a subsequent few years, to be homesteaded by some hardy pioneers who would very soon be making their way into the valley.

Supplies, at the time, were brought in from Taylor Bridge or Eagle Rock, now Idaho Falls, by each family about twice a year. This trip took two weeks. As there was yet no ferry, great difficulty was experienced in crossing river. Some people had small boats which they kept secured to the river bank. There they would take their wagons apart and float them across the river, swimming the horses.

Mail at this early date usually reached Higham's Ranch, which was located just across the river from Lyman Creek. Here the settlers called for it several times a year.

Cyrus B. Hawley soon discovered a warm spring emanating from the mountainside between his home and what later became known as Heise Hot Springs resort. (This spring seeping from the mountain later became known as Cress Creek). He and his sons, Cyrus B., Jr. and Will Hawley and sons-in-law, John Hillman and Isaac White, brought water from this and other springs along the hillside to their homesteads. Each owned one-fifth of the stock. The stream was not large but there was a dependable flow, except when the ditch broke its banks and had to be repaired. These five homesteads had the proper environment for growing excellent fruit such as apples, pears, plums, apricots, cherries, dewberries and raspberries. They came to refer to that choice spot as their "Little garden of Eden".

That first experiment with irrigation was a harbinger of what would soon follow.

In Logan, Utah, December 18, 1882, Thomas E. Ricks was called to act as bishop of the Bannock Ward. This ward included the area embracing all the country from the mouth of the Portneuf Canyon where Pocatello now stands, as far north and west as there were any members of the L. M. S. church.

On the 9th of January, 1883, Bishop Ricks, accompanied by Preston Ricks, visited the home of Theodore K. Lyman on the bank of Lyman Creek. They took shelter with Mr. Lyman that night and on the 11th of January arrived on the spot where Rexburg now stands. Next day they returned to Poole's Island (Idaho). The following day they boarded the train at Eagle Rock to return home. The purpose of their trip had been to locate a central point for religion, education, and commercial enterprises and to prepare for the rapid colonization of the country that was imminent.

Bishop Ricks returned February 11th, 1883, with a little company of immigrants, most of whom settled in the Rexburg area. That little group held, in the forks of the river on February 15, 1883, the first meeting that was ever held in the upper valley country.

Now a desire to migrate to the Snake River Valley was running rampant throughout Utah, particularly the northern region.

The next group of settlers to Lyman came June 28, 1883. Included in this group were Mr. and Mrs. George Briggs, Sr. and their two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Arnold and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Briggs, Jr., and Mrs. Mary Powell who later became the wife of G. S. Arnold.



Mr. and Mrs. George Briggs



A. G. Arnold and Ruth Powell Arnold

A small amount of Briggs family genealogy may be in order at this point. The above mentioned George Briggs, Sr. and Charles Briggs, Jr. were brothers, being sons of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Briggs, Sr., who came later that fall. One of the two children who accompanied their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Briggs, Sr., was Charles B. Briggs. George Briggs, Jr. was born after his parents' arrival to the valley.

Next to arrive here was little band consisting of William J. Young family. It was the 9th of September, 1883.



Charles Briggs, Sr. and Mary Ann
Worrell Briggs



George Briggs, Sr., Sarah Suzannah
Briggs, and child, Pearl B. Briggs



Family of Charles Briggs Jr. and
Ellen Pearson Briggs. Children:
Back; Ellen, Emma; Center,
Henry; Baby, Isaac



Charles Burns and Susannah Stacey
Burns and family. Martha, baby Joseph,
and Frank. (sitting on floor) May



Among another company which came in early November, 1883, were the Charles Foster, the John Taylor and Thomas Bates families. A few years later, the Fosters, who had settled near the bank of the river on what is today the old Jack Stacey place, lost their one-year-old daughter Minnie, in a house fire. The child was buried in the field of the old Charles Burns place. There was a total of seven graves there before a permanent cemetery was established.

In the bottom lands of the Foster place their stock found shelter and feed and survived the winter; while higher up, in the nearby hills and on the level, the people lost heavily from the cold, there being no shelter for their animals.

That first winter the Bates, Taylors, and Fosters lived in two wagon boxes with a canvas stretched across the top, making a good sized tent between. Here they had their stove and living quarters, while the wagon-boxes were used for bedrooms and storage space. In this manner they spent their first winter. The following summer they were able to get out logs and build permanently. Each one helped the other build his cabin which was small and meager, but nevertheless was a welcome refuge from the clouds of mosquitoes which infested the country. They pasted newspapers and magazines over the green logs and later whitewashed them.

There were two children born in Lyman that fall, 1883; a boy to Mr. and Mrs. George Briggs, Sr., August 13, who was named George Briggs, Jr.; and a baby girl to Mr. and Mrs. Silas Buckland, December 4, who was named Lois. These were the first white children born in this territory.

March 17, 1884, Andrew Anderson surveyed a canal for the Lyman residents. A few days later, he laid out a town-site which was called Lyman honoring Theodore K. Lyman, who had taken up land near the mouth of Lyman Creek the previous year. Hub of the townsite became located in the area where the Terry store now (1973) sits.

April 26, 1884, Rexburg was organized as the first ward in the Bannock Stake, with Thomas E. Ricks as Bishop.

March 24, 1894, the first Sunday School was organized in Lyman, with William J. Young as superintendent, George Briggs, Sr. and Isaac Gill as counselors, and Norman Foster as secretary. This meeting was held in the home of William Simmons with fifty-one present. Until June, 1884, meetings were held in other homes, such as those of the Roman Siepert's, Henry Foster's, and William J. Young's.

The Roman Sieperts, Edward Galbraiths and John Reids were among those who also arrived here during the summer or fall of 1883.

Perhaps early pioneer life here can be further described by relating a small portion of the William J. Young pioneer history. "William J. and Zilpah Rebecca Archer Young homesteaded 160 acres in the area where their youngest son, Mark, still lives (1973). This was a beautiful homestead indeed, with mountains to the east and the Snake River and plenty of pasture land on the west. The pasture land, covered with a heavy growth of cottonwood trees which furnished plenty of wood for summer and winter, was on somewhat a lower level than the farming land and the area where the log house was built. Robert Allen (Bob) Young was the seventh consecutive son born to William J. and Zilpah Rebecca. He had the distinction of being their first born in their newly established residence near the South Fork in Lyman, January 18, 1885. He was preceded in birth by six brothers and sister, Zilpah Elizabeth, all having been born in Fairfield, Utah. Robert Allen, his three sisters and two brothers who followed, were referred to by William J. as "The Snake River Crop."

He (Robert Allen) first saw the light of day in a two-room cabin, one of the very first homes built in the valley.

The Young family owned the only organ in the territory and, as a result, many of the first Sunday School services were held in their home. All the children were taught music, singing and dancing at an early age. When holidays or social events came around, the Young family invariably provided the music. The recreation served to lighten the hardships of the early days in Idaho.

There was hard work to be done; the canals to make; the land to plow; and the sagebrush to clear. The father, driving in after a long day's work on the canal, tired and wet to the waist, was a common spectacle."

Even though the expansive view of sagebrush in those early days left a lot to be desired in the way of a place to make a home, still an abundance of water gave rise to a knowledge of its great possibilities. Consequently, the following year and the next few following that, witnessed the arrival of many more settlers, among whom were: Edwin Butler, Joseph Payn and son, Hilery

Payn, Samuel, Boyd and David A. Wilcox, Charles Squires, William P. Squires, Sidney Weekes, and sons, John and George, David Robison, Frank Sharp, R. S. McIntier, Ed Lenroot, Heber Lenroot, Olaf P. Johanson, Edwin W. Stacey, Enoch Martin, Thomas Atkinson, Marshall Grover, and a little later James Byrne, Louis Byrne, A. S. Sutton, Henry G. Sutton and others.



Luke and Margaret Ann Briggs



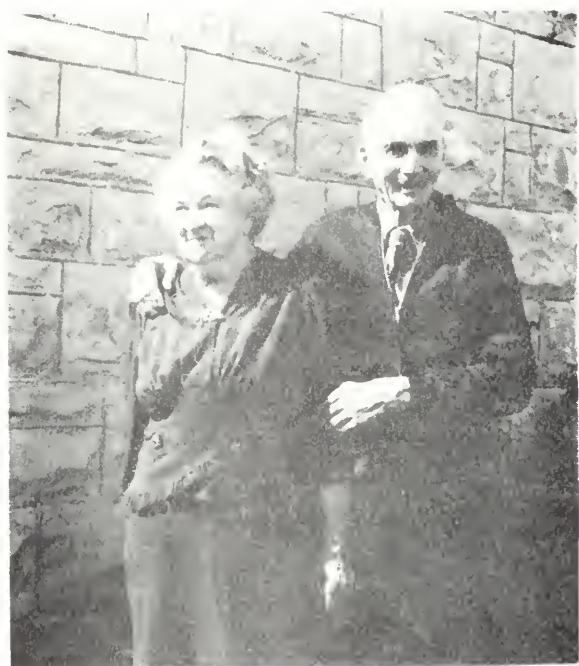
Mary Ann Payn, Hilery (son) Joseph Payn



Hilery and Anna Matilda Payn



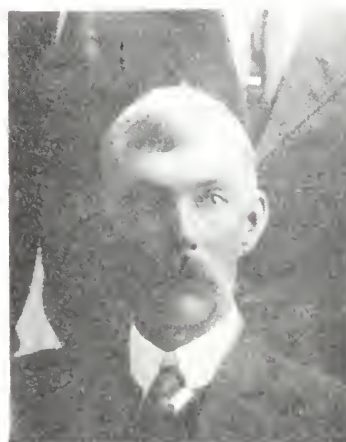
David A. Wilcox (1st wife (black hair)
Florence Melinda Cook
(2nd wife (glasses) Martha Hanson



William P. Squires, Zilpah (Young) Squires



John and Ida (Grover) Weekes



George S. and Mary Weekes



David and Mary Robison



Edwin W. and Charlottie Stacey



Marshall Hubbard Grover and wife, Isabel Orr Crover



Gideon and Alice Murphy



Ed and Jeannette Lenroot



Daughter, Nora Foster was first President
of Lyman Ward M.I.A.



Louis and Lena Byrne



William J. Young and Zilpah Archer Young



Old Taylor home



John and Anne Taylor, Children L. to r.
Sadie, Eliza, Henry



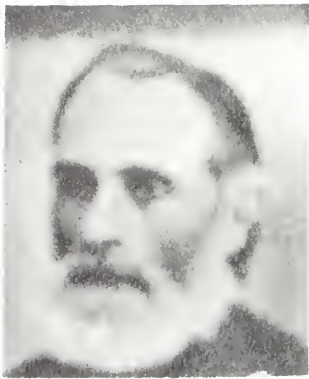
Hyrum Simmons and Aranda Sibbet Simmons,
holding baby Hannah, Three children,
vertically, Theodore, Celia, Amanda



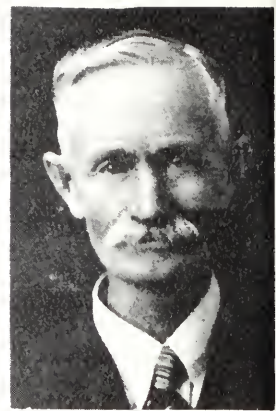
Roman and Maria Ellen Siepert family



James and Mary Byrne



Charles Henry and Ann Foster



Henry and Emma Sutton

Let it be known that each of the early settlers was kept very busy providing for the comforts of his family. Each man, with few exceptions, dug his own well from which came water for their animals and for culinary use. Cabins were built, lands cleared, corrals made, and more life-giving water was brought to the thirsty land. These men and women worked from daylight until dark.

At first, without thought of permanent organization, men went to work with teams, shovels and scrapers. Then about 1886, an organization known as Lyman Irrigation Canal Company came into being. This was brought about by Sidney Weekes, his son, John and nephew, Robert Weekes, Samuel Wilcox, Boyd Wilcox, David A. Wilcox, Charles Squires, William Squires, Joseph Payn and son, Hilery, Edwin Butler, and a Mr. Thompson who had settled along the bluff running northward from Sunnydell into eastern Lyman.

This from the papers of John Weekes:

"In 1886, a survey was run from the river north for the purpose of getting out water to irrigate the lower land of Mr. Lyman, the Squires', Wilcoxes', Butlers', Thompsons' and Payns'. In 1891 the water got through. A corporation was formed and James Byrne was made president with Boyd Wilcox as secretary."

Each stockholder was allotted 100 to 200 feet of canal to excavate. They came with handplows, Slip scrapers and tongue scrapers. Boats were made with which to haul rock from the nearby foothills. The head of the canal was located a little distance west of the site where the present (1973) railroad crosses the South Fork of the Snake River at Sunnydell. That particular spot became a center of trouble for the hardy pioneers. Several plans were tried, then abandoned. Rip-rapping, cribs and booms seemed to serve the purpose best, with sandbags for emergencies. The cribs were made of logs fastened together to form a triangle. These were firmly secured at opposite sides of the river, nose upstream and filled with rock. Robert Weekes and Henry Sutton became experts at crib making. John Hillman served as powder man. That was just slightly later, however, for Henry Sutton didn't arrive here until 1892.

For those brave men there were many discouraging times ahead. The Snake River being unpredictable as it was, caused a great deal of effort on the part of the men to maintain the canal head. High water in the springtime would oftentimes, in the course of a few hours, wash away the results of many months diligent effort. Later, during the season it was needed most, the water would drop so low the canal would be left high and dry. John Weekes recalled working 32 consecutive days to get water back into the canal in time to save the crops.

During these times, some of even the strongest men became discouraged. There came a day when David Wilcox was the only man on the job. He reported to James Byrne, who said, "Stay with it, Dave, and I will stay with you". It was sometimes called the "Byrne Ditch".

In 1897, the pioneers awoke to the fact that their water decree was inadequate; and it became obvious that a new head for the Lyman Irrigation Canal was inevitable. The Hillman's James Byrne's and Theodore Lyman's places needed water to cover higher ground that water from their present canal could not reach. This fact demanded that a new head be established. It was apparent that such an undertaking would be too costly for the present few.

This from the minutes of the Consolidated Feeder Canal Company of a March 7, 1902, meeting:

"A meeting was held in Lyman, Fremont County, for the purpose of organizing a company to construct a canal from the South Fork of the Snake River through west Rexburg and on to Burton. At this meeting John Taylor was chosen as acting president and Henry Sutton, secretary-treasurer. Other business transacted at this meeting was that a committee of seven men be appointed. Appointed were: Roman Siepert, James Byrne, Louis Byrne, Henry G. Sutton, and John Taylor. It was also decided that this new canal be 50 feet wide at the bottom."

The committee chose A. L. Anderson to survey the canal and make the cost estimate and report at a special meeting of the board to be held March 13, 1902, in the office of Charles Woodmansee. (Woodmansee presumably from Rexburg.) Mr. Anderson reported that exclusive of head-gates, bridges and right-of-way, the estimated cost was \$37,302.50. He was paid \$30 for his work. The circulation committee handed to the treasurer \$16,750.

April 2, 1902, a stockholders meeting was called at the Liberty schoolhouse. (Liberty schoolhouse was a log schoolhouse that was located approximately 1 mile west of Thornton, south of present (1973) Wes Hansen crossroads). The purpose of the meeting was to elect officers for the first year of the Consolidated Feeder Canal Company. A board of five men, namely, John Taylor, A. B. Porter, James Byrne, Roman Siepert and Dave Wilcox was instituted to carry on the business of the company. John Taylor was chosen president; Roman Siepert, vice president, Henry Sutton, secretary-treasurer; and Dave Wilcox, foreman of work. The by-laws were accepted April 3, 1902. Work was to begin on the canal April 24, 1902. Wages for the work was \$3 for an eight hour day for a man and team, \$2 for an eight-hour day for a man without a team..

A contract was let to "Webster and Woodmansee" for \$20,000 to build the canal.

As work progressed, many stockholders, especially those at the end of the canal, became discouraged, withdrew, and sold their stock. Finally only the Sunnydell and Lyman stockholders remained. In order to shoulder the \$20,000 contract, money was borrowed from the stockholders. They secured the money by mortgaging their farms. It was at this time that the Sunnydell Irrigation Company was formed. It was then bonded to pay back the money borrowed from the stockholders.

Henry Sutton related that when serving as secretary-treasurer he handed the first checks to the stockholders in payment of their loans; and that they were very happy, for some never expected to be paid.

David A. Wilcox was the first watermaster, serving 15 years. Others have been: Emil Niederer, C. M. Hacking, Floyd Wilcox, D. O. Wilcox, Irvin Byrne, George Munns, Jack Smith, Dick Boulter, Stephen Grover, Bill Allen, Theron Cheney, Sam Kennington and Harry Munns, who is presently (1973).

Mary W. Liljenquist wrote these words in 1955:

"The Sunnydell Irrigation Company is not yet free of worry, but their burdens are much lighter. Big draglines and bulldozers now clean the canals, and men drive in cars to canal meetings instead of riding horseback or in a wagon. The view from Byrne Siding looking out over Sunnydell is beautiful. Gone is the sage and in its place are well-kept fields where grow the famous Idaho Russet potatoes. A broad expanse of waving grain, wheat, oats and barley are a major part of this great farming land. Fine homes have replaced the log cabins and the old South Fork of the Snake River continues meandering along its way to the Columbia River and on to the Pacific Ocean."

NOTE: Should there be an occasional discovery by the reader of a discrepancy in regards to dates of arrival and occurrence, it can usually be made clear by knowing that in several instances men came, made partial settlement, went back to Utah, and returned with their wives at a slightly later date.

Reid Canal

On the 13th of June, 1883, John Reid, Edward Galbraith, Amos and George Arnold, Gideon and Jim Murphy settled on homesteads and each built a log cabin. Their first concern was to obtain water for their land. After much scouting around up the Snake River, they decided upon a site where they could make a ditch. It would follow along a course where water was already running in a side channel made by high-water overflow.

Needless to say, it was a slow, tedious job. They worked far into the winter months. Meantime, water for household use was transported in barrels placed on ingeniously devised skids. When it became so cold that the water froze in the barrels, the men cut blocks of ice from the river and hauled it home where it was used for drinking and other household purposes.

The next spring they worked at the ditch again and were able to build the ditch down to their land. But they found it not large enough to irrigate all the crops, hence some grain burned.

The second summer John Reid's brother, Robert, came and settled among them. Disappointed with the shortage of water and the burned grain, they decided to enlarge the ditch. As other settlers moved into the community, the ditch was enlarged, finally becoming the Reid Canal Company. It now (1973) irrigates about 5,200 acres of farmland.

Archie Galbraith, oldest son of Edward Galbraith, said he could remember as a small boy following barefoot in the cool path made by his father's scraper in making the canal.

Original stockholders were: Edward Galbraith, Hilery Payn, Thomas Atkinson, H. P. Robison, C. Jensen, A. G. Arnold, George Arnold, Frank Sharp, R. S. McIntier, S. A. Wilcox, David Robison, Alvin Nichols, Moses Kingson, Joseph Struhs, M. Robison, J. A. Robison, H. D. Woodard, Ernest Baumgartner, J. B. Ingleby, Oscar Fikstad, Henry Freeman, W. H. Fowler, J. E. Anderson, Neil Anderson, H. Randall, John Erickson, Margaret Nelson, B. Williamson, Emma Anderson, Dan McCarty, Joe Murphy, and Pete Erickson.

The Reid Canal heads from the north side of the South Fork of the Snake River about nine miles down from Heise Hot Springs resort by what was originally the Ezra Lake ranch. The canal was named in honor of John Reid, one of the first men to start the canal system.

The decree, given in 1885, was for 1500 inches; in 1886, 2000 inches; 1887, 4000 inches; and in 1916, 2000 inches. The company was incorporated in 1897. At the time it was incorporated it had 666 shares valued at \$15 per share. The first president to issue stock certificates was Hilery Payn. Chris Jensen was secretary. Shares are now (1973) valued at \$1000 each.



John and Jane Reid



Edward Galbraith home



Edward Galbraith family
 Top L to R—Archie, Herb, Pearl, Frank, William
 Bottom, L to R—Leona Edward (father) Martha Ann
 Ann (Mother), Margaret Ann



Top, Left to Right—Dora (Robison), Ruby, Pearl (Sturges)
 Bottom, Left to Right—Annie (Galbraith), Jane (Reid), Mary (Young)
 Sharp Sisters

FOOTNOTE: That man does not live by bread alone was never more in evidence than it was in the lives of those hardy settlers. A love of God and knowledge of purpose was their reservoir. That social condiment-a sense of humor-was almost always necessary to the day. Each original humorous story or event-and there were many-made its rounds throughout the community; some were to become legend.

A family whose gift of wit and story telling has best withstood the erosion of time was perhaps the McIntiers. Their slow drawl and method of presentation was so stereotyped throughout the family that when a retold story failed to allude to the corresponding individual, the listener never knew the difference or indeed cared. A tale that fit one of them was applicable to the other. One incident that was recounted up and down the valley involved-let's say-Bob and John; It seems that they were hunting ducks on the South Fork with but one gun between them. After crouching in their brushy hideaway for considerable time, John spied a flock of ducks flying towards them. Turning to Bob who held the gun, John uttered, "Cock the gun." The time consumed by his slow utterance added to Bob's equally delayed response, permitted the ducks to fly out of range. Very much unhurried but almost as a continuation of his first command, John lamented, "Don't shoot, they're up the river a half a mile."

On another occasion-let's say this time that it was Nate and John, and that it came after a lengthy and unsuccessful attempt to move a pig from one area to another. Nate suggested to John, "Kick 'im in the brains and kill 'im." John replied, "Hal (hell was pronounced 'hal') "Hal, I would but I don't know which end to kick."

Lenroot Canal

What ultimately became the Lenroot Canal had its beginning as the "Square Top Grove Canal", or "Town Ditch."

March 17, 1884, Andrew A. Anderson of Poole's Island (Menan) surveyed a canal site for the settlers of Lyman. It was to irrigate the land within and surrounding the Lyman town site. The town site included the farms of George Briggs, Sr., Charles Briggs, Sr., William J. Young, David Robison, Robert McIntier, Sr., and part of the farms of Samuel Wilcox and Thomas Atkinson. Later it was extended to water the farms of the Ted Stacey and Enoch Martin. Its head was on a slough of the north side of the Snake River about eight miles down river from Heise Hot Springs by the Selar Cheney farm and near the location of the present (1973) Lenroot Canal spillway. It derived its name from a grove of large cottonwood trees growing near the place where the head of the ditch was located.

The canal ran in a northwesterly direction to about the present (1973) location of the Jack Stacey barn, then north to a point east of Young's, then curved northeast to the corner where Robert McIntier, Jr. lived (near the old white rock house belonging at that time to Charles Briggs, Jr.), then east to Delore Grover's where the present canal is now located, then north a short distance where it forked, one branch going northeast and one straight north. These two branches nearly followed the course of the present canals. A ditch went straight north from the point east of Young's alongside a town road and branched from this along each road side and was employed to water all the town lots.

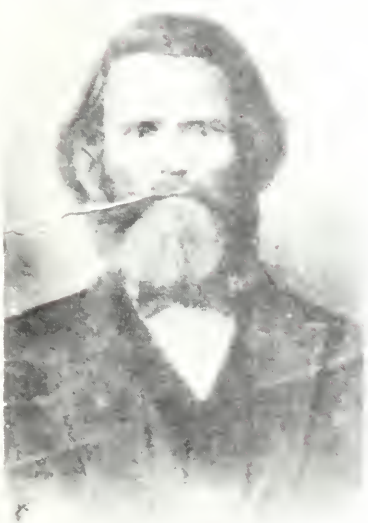
In approximately 1886, Edward A. Lenroot, Olaf P. Johanson and Willard Weekes had taken advantage of a plow furrow that had been made by John Reid, Edward Galbraith, and the Sharp brothers of Lyman and dug from it a canal to water their four farms. It was called the Lenroot Canal.

Before the turn of the century, many farms were being settled east and north of the townsite on land too high to be watered by the town ditch; and as George Briggs, Sr. was also developing a tract of land near Thornton, he took the lead in having the old Square Top Grove Canal Company consolidated with the original Lenroot Canal. Consolidation took place in 1901.

The original Lenroot Canal was enlarged and the headgate established at its present site (1973) near Cheney's. The canal was dug by men and teams with tongue scrapers.

Hyrum Thompson was one of the first secretaries of the Square Top Grove Canal Company. George Briggs, Sr. was a director for many years and president of the board much of the time.

Olaf P. Johanson recorded in his journal that the following directors were installed January 13, 1902: George Briggs, Sr., Charles Briggs, Olaf P. Johanson, E. W. Stacey and Edwin Butler.



Robert Simeon and Catherine Rose McIntier

Sidney and Annie Weekes
She was 1st Primary President of Lyman Ward

George Briggs, Jr. recorded this:

"I remember working as a boy when the Lenroot Canal was enlarged. Riding the doubletree, I drove a team while a man walked and held the plow to loosen the ground for the scrapers. One day, Joe Steck, who was driving a team on a scraper, had one of his horses balk as the loaded scraper was half-way up the bank. Mr. Steck called for me to bring my team and pull them out. 'Where shall we hitch on?' I asked. 'On that horse's neck', he said. 'He's the one that's holding us up!' Other scrapers were waiting to move up. I hesitated, but Mr. Steck insisted; so we pulled out that way. The horse's neck was broken, but Steck didn't mind the loss. He was tired and out of patience with the balky animal."

George Briggs, Jr. was secretary of the Lenroot Canal Company for many subsequent years. He passed away March 20, 1964.

Following is a list of the early stockholders: Luke Briggs, James Briggs, Maryann Briggs, Charles Briggs, Sr., Charles Briggs, Jr., Edwin W. Butler, William Fowler, Archie Galbraith, O. P. Johanson, Edwin Kjelin, Edward A. Lenroot, Enoch Martin, John Martin, Hans Olson, Edwin W. Stacey, Henry G. Sutton, Daniel Taylor, George Weekes, John Weekes, David Robison, William J. Young, Marshall Grover, John Bell, Hannah Robison, George Briggs, Sr., Samuel Butler, Joel Robison, William Fyfe, G. E. Bowerman, Mary E. Smith and John Howarth.

This from the pen of Carl J. Johnson, son of Olaf P. Johanson: (*Note spelling of last name.*)

"Among the cherished memories of my youth is one that my father and mother often spoke of. They had lived in the community about four years, struggling, hoping, praying that next year they would have the water so that they could mature a crop and feel the peace and security that came from wheat in the bin and potatoes in the pit. Finally on June 20, 1892, water was to reach their home..

My father, mother and sister walked up through the sagebrush about a third of a mile and there they met the trickling stream of water. With tears of gratitude they now uttered another prayer, a prayer of thanksgiving and of appreciation. There, in that creeping, struggling stream was the answer to many a fervent prayer. 'Give us courage to work another day; keep from us the despair of discouragement; let us see the possibilities of the desert, and have faith in ourselves.'

The struggle was at last turning in their favor. It would still be a long, hard fight, but they at least had the knowledge: 'It can be done', and in the words of Longfellow, 'something attempted, something done'—they had earned a night's repose."

On the morning of June 5, 1884, there was a meeting held in the Arnold home. They voted unanimously that they be organized into a ward; that ward would be known as Lyman. It was the largest gathering thus far. Sidney Weekes was appointed bishop; George Briggs, Sr., first counselor; Nels Christensen, second counselor; D. Orson Walton, ward clerk. This was the second ward in the stake to be organized. Apostle Wilford Woodruff and Heber J. Grant were the visiting authorities who were present. Several other new wards were organized at the time, and at later dates in the valley.

July, 1884, there were 1,420 souls in the entire Upper Snake River country. This valley was the last place in Idaho to be settled by the Mormons.

The first meeting house (of logs) which was located just north of Mark Young's (1973) was built and ready for use in October, 1884. It was about 24 feet long, 18 feet wide, and had an 8 foot ceiling. There were two windows on the north and two on the south, with a door on the west. The seats were of rough plank, hewn with an axe and set upon blocks of wood. A table was used for a pulpit, and there were planks placed around the wall for seats. All meetings, dances, and entertainments were held in that building. However, at times they would hold dances at the home of Enzley Atkinson who had two large rooms in his log abode located just west of Thomas Atkinson's. That building served until 1889. The first Sunday School held in that meeting house was recorded as November 2, 1884, with 51 present. Forty-five was the average attendance that year.

It was spring of 1885 that Zilpah Young, daughter of William J. Zilpah Rebecca Young, at age 14 undertook the task of teaching the settlers' children in the nearby log church house. She received \$1 per month per child. There were 18 or 20 pupils, and some of the older boys were larger than their teacher.

The ward population in 1884 was 131.

May 18, 1885, Bishop Sidney Weekes and his counselors were released. Amos G. Arnold was sustained as Presiding Elder the same day. He remained Presiding Elder for exactly one year. May 18, 1886, he was released as Presiding Elder, ordained a High Priest, and installed as bishop of the Lyman ward. D. O. Walton was his first counselor Hyrum B. Simmons his second counselor. These men served as the Lyman Ward Bishopric until May 17, 1887. At that time they were released and William J. Young was sustained as Presiding Elder, a position he held until August 21, 1887. On that day, August 21, 1887, Samuel A. Wilcox was sustained bishop; Amos G. Arnold was sustained first counselor; Hyrum B. Simmons was sustained second counselor November 27, 1887.

From a meager beginning of a business that at first carried on in the home, George Briggs, Sr. emerged with a mercantile business which was located across the street from the present (1973) Terry's store. Merchandise was hauled from Market Lake (Roberts). Mr. Briggs had some very harrowing experiences fording the river on his trips to and from Market Lake.

In 1887, a U. S. Post Office was granted to Lyman. Business of that post office was transacted in George Briggs, Sr.'s store until the store burned to the ground in 1897. With a few remaining groceries which had been stored in his granary, Mr. Briggs carried on his business in that building until such time as he was able to have a new rock store building erected across the street.

Through his days as a mercantile proprietor, George Briggs, Sr. built a solid reputation for honesty and integrity. Later, when he was bishop, if the situation were such that his customers were unable to pay both their tithing and their store bill, he suggested that they pay their tithing.

At the time this country was first becoming settled, the river was much wider; the long, cold winters were deeper with snow. In the fall, during the period of low water, people from across the river as far south as Blackfoot had to ford the river and take their grain to the mill at Rexburg to be ground for their winter's supply of flour. They crossed the river by the old Amos Allen place and followed the hill to Rexburg. Upon passing the Payn home, which was on their route, Mrs. Payn would call out, "Come in and have a bite", which usually consisted of fresh buttermilk or homemade cake. The Payn's were hospitable and folks loved them.

Rivers were forded because of necessity, and there were dangers and hazards involved which are alien to a younger generation. The huge rocks on the river bottom produced a lurching motion to the wagon, causing the wagon tongue to rock back and forth against the horses. The water would sometimes come up into the wagon box, and it would seem that everything might go down the river. There were many accidents in which either horses or wagon or both were swept away. The Arnolds lost their team this way when they first came here.

The southeastern Idaho area has witnessed many divisions of the original Oneida County. An area which included Lyman became Bonneville County in 1883, with Blackfoot as county seat; in 1885, it became Bingham County, with Eagle Rock as county seat. It became Fremont County, with St. Anthony as county seat in 1894; and in 1913, Madison County was organized with the county seat at Rexburg.

August 3, 1885, evidenced the arrival of Olaf P. Johanson and his wife, Lovisa. Their search for a place to establish a new home had led them to the Upper Snake River Valley. It was a stroke of extremely good fortune to the people of this new community. The record books, both church and public, bear witness to the great contribution Olaf P. Johanson gave, in both word and deed, to this undeveloped region. It would tax the imagination to attempt to visualize what course the development of this community would have taken had not that man of God made his appearance to this place at that time.

Upon their arrival Olaf bought a cabin and 170 acres of land with a stable and a curbed well from John Taylor for the sum of \$50. He gave Mr. Taylor a stove valued at \$17 as down-payment with the balance to be paid as soon as he was able. This made it possible for Mr. Johanson to again ply his trade, for he was a shoemaker by profession.

After his sale to Mr. Johanson, the John Taylors located up near the mouth of Lyman Creek. Mr. Taylor dammed off the stream, making a reservoir for water storage and also for the purpose of operating a water wheel. That water wheel, in turn, was employed to supply power for a saw mill. The saw mill was devised by Mr. Taylor's own ingenuity, the power being applied through the use of mowing machine gears.



Samuel A. Wilcox Family
Top left to right: Maude, Minnie,
Frank, Orrin. Bottom Left to Right:
Ada, Hazel, Samuel A. (father) Jul
(Laughlin) (mother) baby, Loren



Olaf P. Johanson family
Top: Carl, Minnie,
Bottom: Lovisa (Mother)
Olaf P. (Father)



Anna and Hans Olson



Lyman Ward Relief Society, 1893

Top (l to r) Mary E. Robison; Katherine McIntier; Minnie C. Christensen
 (l to r) Katherine Blackburn; Anna Olsen; Melissa Thompson; Johanna Robison
 (l to r) Julia Wilcox; Emily Castle; Elizabeth Atkinson; Susan Thompson; Amanda Simmons
 (l to r) Mary C. Nielson; Eliza Butler; Mary Ann Weekes; Mary Ann Briggs
 Bottom (l to r) Ellen Briggs; Lovisa Johanson; Maryane Christensen

Aided by custom work, he and Mrs. Taylor were able to realize the dream of building a new home of their own. It was a comparatively large home built of logs. Mr. Taylor sawed all his own lathe and also the door and window frames, which he planed with a hand plane. That house burned down in approximately 1925.

Mr. Taylor was also a blacksmith and it was not uncommon for him to do blacksmith work for his neighbors which such neighbors took his place in his field.

A story is told that one day John Taylor's young son, Henry, became angry at his parents and decided to run away from home. (What boy hasn't?) After being gone the greater part of a day, he gave up and went home. As he opened the gate, he saw his mother and dad seated on the porch. Head lowered, hands thrust down deep into his pockets and kicking at clods, he approached the house. Wholly at a loss for words, yet feeling pressured by the vacuum, he remarked, "Well, it looks like you've still got the same old cat."

In 1885 the population north of the river had grown to 4353. By 1889 the population of the Lyman ward demanded the building of a new church house. February 4th of that year ground was broken for that building. The following information was copied from the Lyman Ward Record Book; the handwriting was that of William J. Young's who was ward clerk at the time: "Bishop S. A. Wilcox, Wm. J. Young, David Robison, John Castle, Luke Briggs, Moroni Robison, L. S. Christenson and Robert S. McIntier were the first to begin work. The snow had to be scraped away and fires built to thaw the ground."

Deserving honorable mention in the construction of that church house were: Marshall Grover, Sr., George Briggs, Sr., Charles Briggs, Sidney Weekes, George and John Weekes, Willard Weekes, A. G. Arnold, G. S. Arnold, Thomas Atkinson and sons, Engley and Amos, Edward Galbraith, John Reid, Joseph and Hilery Payn, N. C., Andrew, and Peter Christenson, O. P. Johanson, Hans Olson, William P. Squires and others, no doubt.

O. P. Johanson recorded this in his journal: "We rejoiced exceedingly when we were able to move in to this building and have our meetings and other gatherings in this place. There was a large stand built in the east end of the meeting house about two feet above the floor where a set could dance the quadrille. Here the old people used to set and look on while the dancing was in progress. The length of the meeting house was 45 feet, with a 24½ feet width and a height of 12½ feet. There were 15 logs to the ceiling. Pine timber was used on all sides; there were three windows on the south, three windows on the north. The dimensions were 6 feet 4 inches, the door was 7 by 3 feet with a transom above. The roof on this meeting house was of shingles..."

It has not been learned when counselors Amos G. Arnold and Hyrum Simmons were released; but John Castle was sustained first counselor to Bishop Samuel A. Wilcox December 29, 1889. Thomas Atkinson was sustained second counselor the same day.

John Castle was released first counselor September 17, 1899; Thomas Atkinson was released second counselor December 29, 1899; Samuel Wilcox was released as bishop December 24, 1899.

At Stake Conference at Rexburg December 31, 1899, Thomas Atkinson was sustained bishop; Olaf P. Johanson was sustained first counselor. David H. Osborn was set apart as second counselor January 6, 1900.

William J. Young served as choir leader during the time the Lyman Ward remained together.

Today's generation would find it difficult to visualize the early-day physical conditions of this country. In most cases, a road was the shortest distance between two points, with no regard for line or direction. Many so-called roads were impassable during some of the winter and spring months. As a result, several of the homesteaders lived on their farms during the summer months, then moved to the townsite during the winter in order that their children could attend school.

Deer, elk and grouse were plentiful and served to provide meat for the early settlers of the vicinity, especially those in the upper or Sunnydell region. Silas Buckland and John Hillman were expert marksmen and they provided most of the settlers' meat.

John Hillman, however, was an engineer, and as a consequence, was in Butte, Montana working in the mines a great deal of the time during this period.

It was customary for everyone to drive his cattle up on the hill during the daytime to feed upon the thick, tall grass, then to bring them down in the evening at milking time. It was upon such an occasion that Cyrus Hawley noticed a deer limping toward a pool of water. As it approached the pool, it would place its apparently injured hoof into the water. For several consecutive days he watched the animal repeat the performance. Upon investigation, he found the pool to be hot water with high mineral content. He later noticed that the deer's hoof was healed and that it was no longer limping. He told a reporter about the incident and a piece was written in a newspaper. Mr. Heise, a man living in Pocatello, read the article and came to investigate for himself. He filed a claim upon the property and established a health resort, which he operated for many years. People came for miles around to bathe in the pool as a cure for rheumatism and similar ailments. Since that time the resort has been owned and operated by various successive descendants, having undergone remodeling and enlargement from time to time. Mr. Heise is buried on a nearby hill overlooking the resort.

During the 1880s and later, Rexburg was sometimes hours away. Consequently, women

such as Mrs. David Robison, Lydia Foster, Mary Wilcox, Annie Olson, Ida Weekes and Catherine Rose McIntier were called upon to act as midwives and otherwise nurse the sick. Probably heading the list, however, was Charlotte Wylie. Her performances in the Upper Valley are legend. Born in Scotland in 1844, she immigrated to America in 1875-76, settling for a time in Coalville, Utah. She has been described in this manner: A blue eyed brunette with a heart of gold; very short and almost as wide as she was tall. She had attended nursing school in Salt Lake City and was extremely capable in her profession. People in this area became increasingly dependent upon her talent and ability. Her \$3 fee for a maternity case was oftentimes given in butter and eggs; sometimes she received no pay at all. One time while returning home from a nocturnal call she became lost in the tall sage bushes. That part of the story is true; however, William J. (Billy) Young, Jr., the village buffoon, supplied his own ending: "When morning dawned and she hadn't yet showed up, fearing for her safety, we formed a search party, and began looking for her. We scoured the valley far and wide, but it wasn't until late afternoon that we found her lying upon the ground where, exhausted, she had fallen asleep." Then he added, "If she hadn't been lying down, we would never have found her."

Sometime between the years of 1883 and 1890 a plot for a cemetery was laid out on a piece of land just below the hill adjoining Sutton's. It was land which had been homesteaded by a Mr. Thompson; but the homestead was later taken over by A. S. Sutton. In 1892 land for the cemetery was donated by A. S. Sutton. In April, 1899, an organization was effected with A. S. Sutton as president.

During a meeting that was held, someone suggested that a fence be built around the cemetery. When Alonson S. Sutton's turn came for a voiced opinion, he averred, "Those that are in can't get out, and those who are outside surely don't want to get in; why a fence?"

Materials were provided and a fence was built. In 1910, corners of the lots were marked off and a charge of \$1 per lot was established. Later it was raised to \$3, then to \$5. It was known as the Sutton Cemetery for years, but was later named the Archer-Lyman Cemetery. Robert McIntier and Melvin Hunsaker were two of the first sextons who were employed.

Until 1939, entrance to the cemetery was gained via a road that bordered the base of the foothill after crossing the canal at Squires', then re-crossing the canal at direct east entrance. In 1939 that road was abandoned and a new road approaching from the west was built. The Sunnydell Study Club was responsible for planting beautiful rows of trees that line either side of the road. The W.P.A. removed the sagebrush from the entire plot. The grounds were landscaped, grass was planted and a sprinkling system was installed.

Prior to the 1939 reconstruction, many men in the community volunteered their services toward the digging of graves, among whom were the Grover men and boys, the Weekeses and Galbraiths.

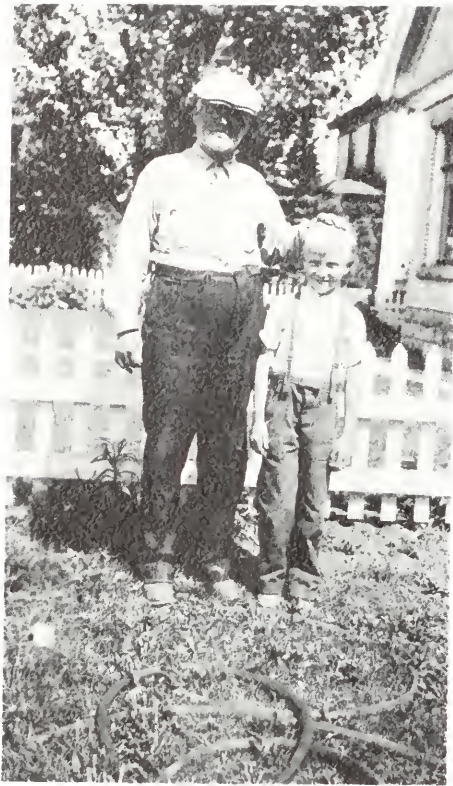
D. B. Rawls was installed as sexton at that time (1939). Much credit must be given to him for the beautification of the grounds.

J. Herbert Galbraith served as sexton for 3 months during 1942.

Theron Cheney and Eldon Robison filled consecutive terms until 1952.

Darwin Corey held the position from 1952 to 1960. At that time it was assumed by Guy Reid, who held it until spring 1973 when Elmer Briggs took the job.

Today the cemetery is a place of beauty and is regarded with pride by adjacent communities.



Enzley Atkinson and Grand Nephew,
Tom



Alanson S. and Lucy Marie
Doud Sutton



Thomas and Elizabeth Atkinson

HURUM THOMPSON
 LOUISA JOHANSON
 ETHEL YOUNG
 ROBERT YOUNG
 S.S. SUT.
 EMER ATKINSON
 EMER SQUIRES
 WILLIAM SQUIRES
 BABY MELVIN SQUIRES

GEORGE BRIGGS, JR.
 GEORGE BRIGGS
 OLAF E. JOHANSON
 ARCHIE GALBRAITH
 MINNIE WILCOX TURNER
 CHARLES COOK
 GEORGE YOUNG
 AMANDA SIMMONS
 CELIA SIMMONS

CHLOE ROBISON
 BABY MARTHA GALBRAITH
 LEONA GALBRAITH
 ERIC ROBISON
 AMOS ATKINSON
 P. SAMUEL A. WILCOX
 JOHN CASTLE

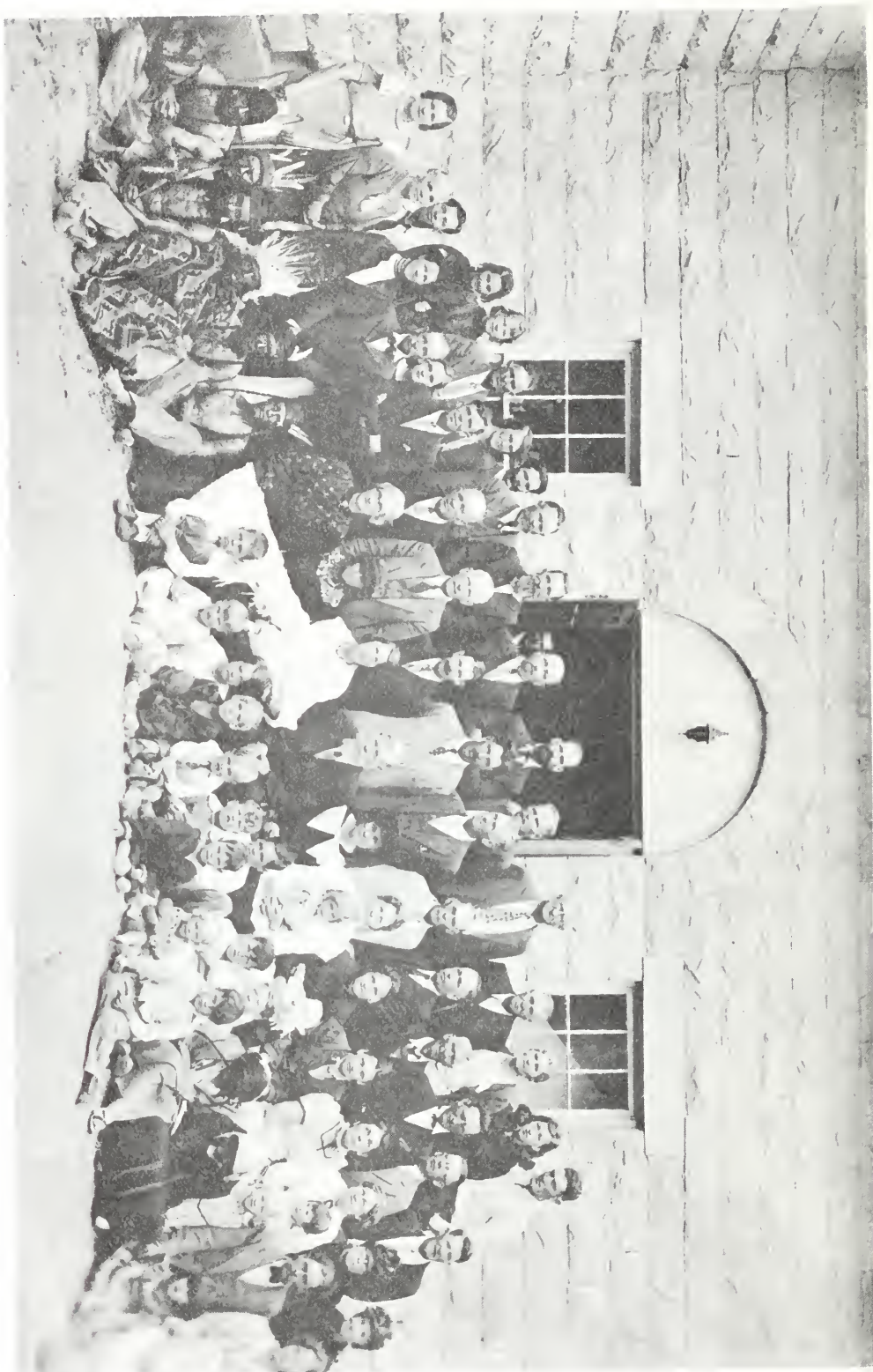
CHARLES BRIGGS
 ADRIAN WILCOX
 HURUM SIMMONS
 OZULA ATKINSON
 BERTHA THOMPSON
 EMILY CASTLE
 IVA LEWROOT
 ALMA CASTLE



MARSHALL GROVER
 ADRIAN COOK
 SETH GROVER
 ELMER ROBISON
 MINNIE JOHNSON
 HANNA GALBRAITH
 HANNA WILCOX
 ADDA WILCOX
 SUSAN WILCOX
 ADOLPH OLSON
 MARY ANN BRIGGS
 GEORGE MARTIN
 HAZEL WILCOX

ALICE BRIGGS
 ALFRED BLACKBURN
 BELVA SIMMONS
 JAMES TEA
 LORENA MCINTIER
 JOSEPH TEA
 VERA WILCOX

MYRTLE YOUNG
 LILLIAN YOUNG
 SELMA KJELIN
 PEARL GALBRAITH
 FLORENCE BRIGGS
 PEARL BRIGGS
 LEAH YOUNG
 ESTHER BRIGGS
 HERB GALBRAITH



Top Row: (by window) L to R: Delpha Weekes; Vera Young; Henry Taylor; Minnie Johnson Williams; Lawrence Burns; Carl J. Johnson; Cyril Weekes; Herbert Galbraith, recessed in doorway; Stanley Arnold; Lind Robison; Amos Atkinson; Heber Robison; Hilery Poy; Amanda Simmons Bybee; Hazel Briggs; Harold Briggs. Second Row from top: Velma Burns; Martha Hocking; Charles (Chick) Blackburn; Selma Galbraith; Archie Galbraith; Lucille Johnson; Bishop N. Leslie Andrus; Jedediah Snedaker; Charles Rytting; Mack Bowen; Alma Briggs; Geroige Briggs Jr.; Olaf P. Johnson; J. Roy Smith; Thomas Bates; Edwin Bates; Clement A. Young; James Briggs Indians: Loyal Atkinson; Jesse Tremelling Jr.; LeRoy Bailey; Ralph Sharp; Ronald Galbraith; Sheldon Peterson. Third row from top (at Indians' left): Luella Peterson; Iva Weekes (holding doll); Emmo Arnold Smith (holding doll); Orson Ricks, visitor (representing Thomas E. Ricks); LaVerda Robison; Rachel Sutton (holding daughter, Carol); Mary Margaret Robison (holding doll); Nita Taylor; Eliza Buckland; Zilpah Elizabeth Squires, (holding granddaughter Cora Lee Squires); Hannah Briggs; Flora Poy. Children L to R: David Johnson; Reese Johnson; Aldean Smith; Leah Weekes; Joy Johnson; Lorin Briggs; Gerald Johnson (in white shirt); Lawrence Buckland (in front of Gerald Johnson); Della Buckland; Ellis Rice; Eldon Briggs; Lorin Taylor (in front of Eldon Briggs); Bessie Bybee (head lowered); Marjorie Robison (head lowered); Ethelyn Ricks; Ross Buckland (man kneeling); Luella Buckland (girl kneeling); Lois Taylor (child in front of kneeling man).

Mails

In 1884, neighbors picked up mail for each other while on trips to Idaho Falls.

In approximately 1885, Luke Briggs received mail near the site of the present-day Lorenzo bridge. It was brought to that point from Idaho Falls, then taken across the river by boat. He did this for a period of 9 months. After receiving it there, he delivered to Rexburg, Teton and Egin. He received cancellation of stamps for the portion carried from Rexburg back to Lyman. His total earnings for the 9 month period was \$7; but his efforts helped to get Lyman a post office.

It was near that time that William J. Young obtained his first of 3 subsequent mail routes. It extended from Lyman (now Archer) through Independence, Burton, Rexburg and return.

This from the pen of William J. Young's daughter, Myrtle: "Father later put in a bid for a bigger route. This one started at Lorenzo, going from there to Idaho Falls, taking in Lewisville and Rigby. This necessitated buying another white-top buggy, a black-top buggy, a buckboard and more horses. Father built a cabin in the wooded part of Lorenzo and one on the river bank at Idaho Falls. George (he and Alfred were Wm. J.'s sons) stayed with his outfit at Lorenzo, and Alfred stayed with his outfit at Idaho Falls. Father, George and Alfred would meet each day at Lewisville, exchange mail bags and return. My,, it seemed good to get a check from "good old Uncle Sam", as our large family could use it, after doing with but very little for years."

It is assumed that there was a temporary division of mails between upper and lower Lyman at this time.

The upper Lyman residents who, until then, had received their mail from Higham's ranch across the river, (C. M. Squires built a ferry close to that point in 1886) now had it delivered by a Jim Harris who was the first mail carrier, as such, in that area. Jim Harris, who had originally lived in Salem, located now at a point above Heise where Blakleys live. His route was from Rexburg to Sunnysdell to Heise and beyond and was covered entirely by horseback. He did a lot of the road construction between Sunnysdell and Heise at this time, probably with remuneration from Mr. Heise whose idea of a resort was taking actual form in 1890.

After Jim Harris' death in 1894, a post office for the benefit of the upper Lyman settlers was established at the home of Fred and Mary Winters. They, with their sons, Fred and Guy, and daughter, Lena, lived in a log house which was located where Gordon Niederer now lives. (Lena later became the wife of Louis Byrne) These people, often times, with the help of their children, got mail from Rexburg twice a week. Mail to the Blakley ranch was discontinued for the time being. Upper Lyman residents such as Hawleys, Bucklands, Hillmans and Lymans came down to this post office to get their mail.

Note: November 22, 1899, the railroad completed construction of the bridge across the Snake River at Lorenzo and moved its way toward Rexburg. The 800 foot structure is still in use. (1973).

It is assumed that division of the ward in 1902 coincided with discontinuance of Winter's post office and with the issuance of William J. Young's third mail contract. This contract entailed carriage of the mail from Texas (Thornton) to Heise and back each day.

Meanwhile a post office had been granted the subsequent lower Archer area. (Lyman Townsite) It was located in the Brigg's store in 1887. September 20, 1897, the store and post office burned to the ground. Post Office was then moved two miles north into Chris Jensen's store which sat where Rand Robison now (1973) lives.

William Young's daughter, Lillian, later related that about 1898-99, her mother's brother, John Bond Archer circulated a petition throughout the area, going about a great share of the time on foot, to acquire a charter for a Post Office in that section. A long list of names sent to Washington, D.C. secured that charter. It was for the man's deed that the name "Archer" was given to that ward when the one ward became two wards. The newly acquired post office was placed in the Edward Lenroot home which was located near the corner of the old Jack Stacey place. Lillian reported that she could vividly remember being hired when a young girl to tend the post office for the Lenroots while they were on an occasional daily sojourn. For that day she would receive \$1 in pay, which, she said, "looked as big as a wagon wheel."

It was, no doubt, about 1902 when the post office was again placed in Briggs' store. It had been rebuilt 1899-1900. It is known that George Briggs, Sr.'s daughter, Alice was Post Mistress for a period of time.

The Winters family moved away in 1902. During subsequent years the post office found its way into the homes of John and Ida Weekes, the John Burr's and D. O. Wilcox, Sr. It was probably while it was in the home of the latter that it was discontinued altogether.

It is supposed that after William J. Young's death in 1903 that one or more of his sons carried on the mail duties for the following few months.

Near 1903 until 1906 J. M. Williams and Hyrum Horne of the Thornton area held the contract. It was John Blackburn's from 1906 until 1914. Carl and Harold Horne took the route until 1920. Actually the bid belonged to Harold, so when he went to the army in 1918, Carl completed the contract. Carl reacquired the route in 1920, but it was cancelled a few months later when the star route was changed to a rural route. In the fall of 1920 Jedediah Snedaker of Lyman became the new rural carrier.

For the first few years of Jedediah Snedaker's contract he met daily at the Wilcox-Hacking cross-roads in Sunnydell with a Joe Bordenave. Joe Bordenave covered the rural area to Heise with a horse and buggy. The compiler can remember witnessing that exchange of mail pouches and hearing the transaction explained to him by his father as they jolted down that dusty road in their old Model T Ford

When Jedediah Snedaker assumed the carrying of the mail, all other post offices except the one at Thornton were closed. He retired in 1950. Clair Bailey of Thornton has been the carrier from then until now (1973).



Fred and Mary Winters



John Blackburn (shirtsleeves) and passengers carrying mail to Heise Hot Springs



Clair and Donna Bailey

Schools

To create a mental picture of the little log places of learning that once dotted this corner of the valley one must first envision the related conditions. Deep snow in winter and mud on ungraveled roads in the springtime presented serious problems to the horse-drawn vehicles of the era. Time, not distance, was the standard by which travel was necessarily measured. Children who lived more than a mile from school were oftentimes unable to attend. It became customary for the families of some who lived 3 miles or more from the school to move to the townsite for the winter months.

It was not uncommon for school to be discontinued after a 2 or 3 month term because of an exhaustion of funds. Occasionally a tuition school would spring into being for a short period of time.

Zilpah Young, 14 year old daughter of Wm. J. and Zilpah R. Young had the distinction of being the community's first school teacher. She described it as having taken place in the little log church house during the winter of 1885. These are her words taken from her own life history: "Although I was only 14 years of age at that time, they asked if I would consider taking these children and teaching them for a salary of \$1.00 a month per child. This I decided to do and so I had the honor of being the first school teacher in Lyman. As I remember, I had about 18 or 20 students ranging from beginners to second grade. I think if asked about it some of the larger boys could tell of many a struggle I had with them as some of them were as large as I was. However, we were quite successful and the parents seemed well satisfied and appreciative of our work. It wasn't long after that public schools were established in the valley."

Four terms of learning that followed were conducted in one room of a two-room, log house belonging to Jim Murphy. It was located immediately north of present Archer-Lyman border, near the spot where Roy Gardner now (1973) lives. Cora Sill taught all four terms.

A not unusual occurrence was someone's attending school right up to the time he (or she) got married. One reliable source reports an instance wherein a young married woman, in an effort to further her education, returned to school for a few months-bringing her baby with her to sit in its highchair by her side as she studied. That was an exception, however, and not the rule.

Scholastic attainment during those years ranged from 1 to 8 grades.

About 1889 a 1-room, log school house was built a block north of the Briggs store, on the east side of the street. The location is now (1973) an open field area east of the Raymond and Leah Briggs home. Some of the teachers during its existence of approximately 10 years were: Byrd Trego, Mrs. Hyrum Thompson, Florence Adams, Mr. Cochran, Clem Robertson and Mary Jane Entwistle Blackburn. It isn't exactly clear why school was alternately conducted here and at the church house during this period of time, but it is known to be true. The answer undoubtedly lies somewhere within prescribed results of those early conditions previously discussed. It is also known that some of the terms taught in the (block north) school were tuition school. Some fore-mentioned teachers taught in both places.

Meanwhile, in the Sunnydell area, Samuel Wilcox's wife, Laura, taught school in their 1-room, log home. Following that, she conducted it in Silas Buckland's granary for a term or two. Then, near 1890, David Wilcox and Silas Buckland hauled logs from the hills with which they constructed another 1-room building that they located at the site of the present Sunnydell schoolhouse (1973). (School was discontinued there in 1948). Some of the first teachers at that school were: A Mr. Brandon, Fred Winters, Zach Clay, Schylar Clay, Mrs. Yarnell and Maude Hillman; later, a Mr. Pitt and Frank Ricks.

In the mid 1890s people north of the Lyman townsite began to contend for a school of their own. Growing pains resulted in a division of the school district in 1896. About 1897-98 a log structure was raised on the present (1973) Bill Robison corner. That same building also served the Lyman ward for a meeting house after the ward division in 1902 until such time as the basement for a new chapel was constructed farther north (present site). It continued to serve as a school house until 1907 when a new rock building was erected one half mile farther north, on the east side of the road, where lane intersects Lyman highway. Students were taught in that little log school house by John Anderson, Samuel Anderson, Charley Legro and a Mr. Candlum.

In order to establish a more centrally located school, the southern district chose a site where stands the old rock cheese factory, across the street from Henry Erickson's store (1973). The year was 1900 when they erected a 1-room log building having demensions of 20 feet by 30 feet. Among those who taught there in the early years were: C. L. Johnson, Griffeth Jones, Zach Clay, Schuyler Clay, Maude Hillman and Mary Anderson Buckland. That log structure was soon replaced by a rock school house which later became the previously alluded to cheesery. For continuity's sake, the east 4 rooms of the Archer school house were built in 1915.

The rock schoolhouse that was built in Lyman in 1907, under the supervision of William (Dad) Wylie, was to serve the public for a "sometimes stormy" 48 years. Compiler's son, Bobby, attended his first 2 weeks of school there, then transferred to new schoolhouse that had been completed. His teacher was an aged Miss Moulton.

In 1955, after 5 years of bitter contention, the old rock schoolhouse was abandoned and new one-"Union-Lyman"-was built down the Archie Galbraith lane-between his place and Thornton. From then until now (1973) that building has housed grades one through three; while grades four through six have attended the Archer school. Grades seven and above are schooled at Rexburg.



1st class to graduate from 1907 schoolhouse, class of 1910:
Top L to R-Earl Reid, Mabel Robison, Clyde Bowen, Alice Randall. Bottom L to R: Martha Galbraith, Milward Rytting, Ray Bybee, Vera Wilson



School east of Raymond Briggs home 1898

Top row: Ina Lenroot, John Martin, Emma Briggs, Charles Briggs, Heber Blackburn, Robert Young. 2nd row: Lydia Martin, Minnie Johnson, Myrtle Young, Miss Smith (teacher) Pearl Briggs, Lillian Young, Ellen Briggs, Esther Briggs
3rd row: Mary Ann Briggs, Henry Briggs, Leah Young, Ruby Martin (outside end) Bottom row: Lelen Weekes, Laurence Squires, Clem Young, Carl Johnson, Florence Briggs, Grace Squires (absent)



1907 Lyman Schoolhouse



Last class to attend 1907 schoolhouse, class 1955

Top row: Beverly Hill, Leanne Sharp, Carolyn Beck, Susan Vollman, Vaun Rainey, Darrell Adams, Bart Bailey, Neil Anderson (Miss Moulton, teacher)

2nd Row: Dennis Weimer, Sue Blackburn, Mabel Smith, Pamela Smith, Danita Staggie, Zenda Peterson, Linda Briggs, Cherry Lee Galbraith.

Bottom row: Colleen Reid, Victor Hill, Judy Smith, Buz Smith, Billy Tanner, Carla Smith



Last class to attend 1907 schoolhouse, class 1955

Top row L to R: Clifford Hill, Grant Reid, Vernal Adams, Leon Mortensen, Gary Weimer, Ona Lee Butler, Larry Peterson, Larry Briggs, Randy Robison, Vicki Benson, Melvin Peterson

2nd row: Lorna Reid, Patricia Higley, Patricia Simmons, Linda Weimer, Vicki Smith, Sandra Snedaker, Lola Benson, Trudy Vollman, Ronald Tanner, Leonard Higley

Bottom Row: DeeAnna Bowen, Byron Galbraith, Deloy Adams, Suzanne Young, Laura Staggie, Deanna Peterson, Blaine Sharp, Craig Smith Teacher, Edna Rytting



Last class to attend 1907 schoolhouse:

Top row: Milton Hill, Larry Adams, Shawnee Robison,
Linda Blackburn, Keith Munns, Billy Robison, Johnnie
Galbraith, Eileen Simmons, Linda Rainey, Max Smith
Center Row: Lawrence Peterson, Richard Gardner,
Larry Hunsaker, Jeffrey Sharp, Lewis Butler, Harry
Smith, Harlan Robison, Tommy Roth, Robert Tanner,
Charles Robison
Bottom Row: Louise Higley, Ada Roth, Bonnie Adams,
Tamara Robison, Carolyn Benson, Laura Vollman,
Lois Reid. Teacher, Dick Cooper

A few words here regarding William Weir (Dad) Fyfe:

Dad Fyfe, with his wife, and some older children came here in the year 1895. For the first while they lived in a cabin which was located in what was then known as Atkinson Park. This was an area which was about one and one half miles west of northwest or the original Lyman townsite, in a clearing surrounded by giant cottonwoods, hence the name "Park."

Dad Fyfe was a "master" blacksmith, and known as such in this vicinity. He had served a 3 year apprenticeship as a young man prior to his departure from his native Scotland.

For a time he worked in a blacksmith shop belonging to Samuel Wilcox which stood immediately east of the present-day (1974) N. Leslie Andrus home. Later, he managed a shop for Jacob Brenner at Rexburg, while the latter served a church mission. For a period of time near 1900, he operated a shop belonging to Otto Anderson, Sr., which was located in back of (south) the Clinton Anderson home in Thornton.

Regardless of where he lived at a given time, or where the shop in which he worked was located for reasons known only to himself, he always walked to and from work-sometimes for as great a distance as five miles each way.

In 1902 he labored in a shop owned by Neil Anderson, situated approximately where the Wesley Hansen home stands, by the crossroads west of Thornton.

After a year's stint in the Utah mines, he returned to operate a shop which stood north of the present day (1974) Alvin Munns home.

Spring of 1910 a deluge of flood water came rushing off the hill, inundating nearly all of this portion of the valley. There followed a sudden freeze, turning the water to a lake of ice. Accounts have been given of persons being able to skate from Sunnyside to Rexburg. Damage was done to the shop.

The following summer, Dad Fyfe erected a log blacksmith shop on his own property in Archer, this in the southwest corner of the (now) Jim Fyfe land, near crossroads. The compiler can recall going to that shop with his father many times. He can remember being awed as that short, heavily bearded man with a Scottish burr and thickly calloused hands, applied pressure to that "wonder of wonders", the bellows. Men with teams of horses, and wagons assembled about the shop was a common scene, an atmosphere of neighborliness prevailed. There were horses to shoe and plowshares to sharpen.

About 1914, a not-so-amusing incident occurred to Dad Fyfe. He had spent three years "proving up" on his 40 acre homestead, only to learn that there had been a mistake made on the legal description of his property; he had in actuality, homesteaded a 40 acre plot of ground on the desert, 100 miles to the west. This necessitated another three year "proving up" period.

His tired hands were laid to rest in 1935, at the age of 93.



Left-William Weir (Dad) Fyfe
Center-Edwin Stacey
Right-Albert Martin
Standing by old blacksmith sh

A man by name of Ed Peck also operated a blacksmith shop in Lyman, near the year 1904. His shop was located north of Lyman church house, on what is now (1974) Lloyd Galbraith property.

It is reported that Gideon Murphy (named and pictured as one of the first-to-arrive settlers) did blacksmith work for the early pioneers of the area.

Robert (Bob) McIntier, Jr. began the operation of a blacksmith shop in Archer in 1914. Though mention of it may be considered a mild breach of "Lyman" history, it is an appropriate one. Bo McIntier did much work for people of the Lyman area and deserves recognition. His shop was located immediately west of the Charles Briggs, Jr. (rock) house, now occupied by Grace Grover.

Bob McIntier was a kind, accomodating man. If the price for shoeing a boy's pony was available, it was humbly accepted; if the money was unavailable, the pony was shod just the same. Being a tall, angular man, when he donned his leather work-apron he gave the impression of a man who understood what he was about to do.

Memorial Page



Whenever our country issued a call to arms, the young men from the Lyman Ward responded dutifully. During the time this history was being compiled, an attempt was made to collect the names of all those who have served in the armed forces; however, when the task was discovered to be insurmountable, the plan was abandoned.

Though many boys from surrounding towns and communities lost their lives, but one serviceman from the Lyman Ward was killed in action. That was Cpl. Sylvan Ralph McIntier, son of John and Charlotte McIntier, grandson of Robert S. and Catherine Rose McIntier.

Ralph-as he was was commonly called- was born at Lyman, February 26, 1917. He spent his boyhood days at Lyman and attended school here. He was inducted into the armed services April 23, 1942.

Before going overseas, he spent most of his time in California, at Camp Callen, Camp Haan, and Benicia Arsenal. From there he was sent to Fort Bliss, Texas for a short stint of infantry training. Next he went to Fort Meade, Maryland. He sailed for the European Theatre on January 9, 1945.

T/5 Sylvan McIntier was killed in Belgium, January 30, 1945, a member of the 393 Infantry Regiment, 99th Infantry Division.

His body was shipped home in May 1948, and was buried in the Archer-Lyman (Sutton) cemetery.

Howard Munns was a prisoner-of-war for three months in Heinsburg, Germany in 1945.

LeRoy Bailey was for four years a Japanese prisoner-of-war. He was captured on Corregidor soon after the onset of World War 2, and made the cruel "Bataan Death March."

Two early families
Each picture taken 1912



George Stephen Arnold girls



Soren Peterson boys

Relief Society

Mary E. Robison was installed in the position of Relief Society President when the Lyman Ward was organized in 1884. As far as can be learned, she held the position until the ward was divided in 1902. In 1902 Ann Galbraith was sustained President, remaining so for the next 25 years.

Presidents from then until the present are as follows:

Dora C. Robison from June 1927, until March 1934
Amanda Bybee from March 1934 until Sept. 1939
Clara Munns from Sept. 1939 until Sept. 1947
Ada Norell from Sept. 1947 until Nov. 1949
Lola Butler from Nov. 1949 until Jan. 1952
Rose Hansen from Jan. 1952 until July 1953
Claudia Hendricks from July 1953 until Aug. 1957
Elda Butler from Aug. 1957 until Feb. 1958
Jane Robison from Feb. 1958 until Aug. 1959
June Mortensen from Aug. 1959 until Sept. 1962
June Galbraith from Sept. 1962 until Sept. 1965
Shirley Arnold From Sept. 1965 until July 1969
Alta Peterson from July 1969 until June 1972
Marsha Smith from June 1972 until Nov. 1973
Ellen Arnold from Nov. 1973 until present

Prefatory to the conclusion of the ecclesiastical portion of this compilation, it is felt that some apologies are required: Because of great painstaking, and a vast amount of time requisite to research recognition extended to some ward clerks, presidents and counselors of various auxiliary organizations will be omitted. Forgiveness is humbly solicited from you to whom such omissions may pertain.

The Lyman Ward was divided into the Lyman and Archer wards March 2, 1902, with the Stake Presidency in attendance.

Dee Bowen, grandson of Casey Potter Bowen, tells this story: "In the Beaver Ward, west of Logan, Utah, credible word came to Casey P. Bowen that he was about to be installed as bishop of that ward. He said to his wife, Avilla Suzanna, 'We've got to get out of here!' Get out of there they did. They left for Lyman, Idaho the following morning. Hardly had the dust from their wagon settled when Casey was sustained bishop of the "new" Lyman Ward. Upon learning this, Avilla Suzanna remarked, 'Well, C. P., now what do you think about running from the Lord?'"



Bishop Casey P. and Avilla Suzanna Booth Bowen

Casey P. Bowen served as bishop for 12 years. Sustained that same March day in 1902 were Amos. G. Arnold, first counselor; Heber Robison, second counselor.

Until 1905, when the cornerstone for a new chapel was laid and a basement was completed, services were held in the log schoolhouse which stood where the William Robison home is presently located.

Cornerstone for a new chapel was laid in 1905; a basement was soon completed. Meetings and entertainment took place here for several years, until the chapel was completed.

In December 1902, Heber Robison became first counselor to Bishop Bowen; N. M. Jensen, second counselor. In 1906, N. M. Jensen was sustained as first counselor; Charles F. Rytting, second counselor.



Counselor Moroni Robison and Dora (Mrs.) Robison

Charles F. Rytting was ordained and set apart as bishop of the Lyman Ward October 5, 1914 by Francis M. Lyman at Salt Lake City, Utah. During his 12 year tenure as bishop, counselors who served with him were Francis Sharp, J. Ray Smith Moroni Robison, Jess Robison, and Elmer Atkinson.



Bishop Charles F. Rytting and Family
Top L to R: Joseph; Emily; Rudolph; Andrew;
Millward; Millward's wife Anna; Lucille
Bottom L to R: Emma Lenora (Mrs. Rytting);
George; Bishop Charles F.



Counselor Francis (Frank Sharp)
May (Mrs.) Sharp



Counselor Jesse Robison



Counselor J. Ray Smith and Pauline
(Mrs.) Smith



Counselor Elmer Atkinson and Marintha (Mrs.) Atkinson



Counselor Heber and Sophia Robison

September 26, 1926, Jedediah Snedaker was sustained bishop, with George W. Marler, first counselor; Jesse M. Tremelling, second counselor. Later, Jesse Tremelling became first counselor; Isaac Smith, second counselor.

It was while Bishop Snedaker was in office that the recreation hall, classrooms, and rooms joining the two buildings were constructed.

N. Leslie Andrus became bishop March 29, 1934. Lucius H. Hendricks was his first counselor; Angus Peterson was his second counselor.



Counselor George Marler and
Laura (Mrs.) Marler



Bishop N. Leslie Andrus and Family
L to R: Elaine, Nyle, Hyrum, Zina (Mrs.)
Bishop N. Leslie, Merrill, Beth



Bishop Jedediah and Mrs. (Permilla) Snedaker



Counselor Lucius (Luke) and Claudia
(Mrs.) Hendricks



Counselor Jesse W. Tremelling and Family
L to R: Jesse, Jr.; Veda; Janet (Mrs. Tremelling);
Claude; Jesse, Sr.; Nena; Louis



Isaac Smith and Betsy Ann Smith (Mrs.)



Lyman Church house about 1930



Top L to R: Bishop Angus and Maude Peterson
Bottom L to R: Jerry, Carol, Lawrence

The Lyman ward, as it came under the administration of Bishop Andrus and counselors L. H. Hendricks and Angus Peterson, with LeRoy Galbraith as clerk, was at a time of hardship and discouragement.

Bishop Jedediah Snedaker had been the acting Bishop for eight years. The new recreation building begun in 1930, had been completed, and a furnace was installed; all this was consummated up to the time of the great depression. However, there still were monies owed the church head office for money advanced. There were bills galore-power bills, fuel bills, and bills for materials bought locally. To get money to meet these obligations seemed almost impossible. Bishop Snedaker pleaded with the people for support and help in order to keep going, but little response was given. A very enthusiastic spirit had lent to the erection of the building to begin with, but the depression had cooled everyone's ardor.

Under the strain and stress Bishop Snedaker sought release; it was finally granted and N. Leslie Andrus, a relatively new member who had come into the ward the last week of March, 1932, (it now being March, 1934), was hustled into the President's office and informed he had been approved as Bishop of the Lyman ward to fill Bishop Snedaker's place; Bishop Snedaker was being released.

March 29, 1934 a conference of the stake was held and the new Bishopric were installed. It was a great load for the new Bishopric, inexperienced as they were. Immediately, every creditor wanted his money. Salt Lake presented its claim for 2,000 dollars, plus interest; it was a nightmare. The depression had its strangle hold on the people. Women, even widows were working wherever they could-in spud houses, in offices in town, traveling to and fro as best they could.

Our Lyman ward weathered the storm of depression much better than most of the wards in the stake. It was a trying time. The new Bishopric worked hard to overcome the indebtedness against the ward. People donated pigs, cows and calves, auctions were held. There was a new spirit, a hopeful spirit; and while things were not very pleasant, there came a new era, a spiritual renaissance. Finally, news came that the debt was fully liquidated; there was a sigh of relief when it was announced in Sacrament Meeting.

When the church-wide budget program was started, Lyman ward accepted it at once. We held dances for the budget; people came from everywhere. We were able to hire good orchestras, and our program was wonderful. The various auxiliary organizations functioned in a very commendable style. Our young folks were very helpful. Something which was very commendable during this period was the missionary movement. At one time, even in those poverty stricken times, there were as many as seven missionaries in the field at one time. There was literally a new spirit and a new outlook. One thing that stood out was the solid association of the bishopric. There were no resignations; nor was there any quarreling or ill feelings.

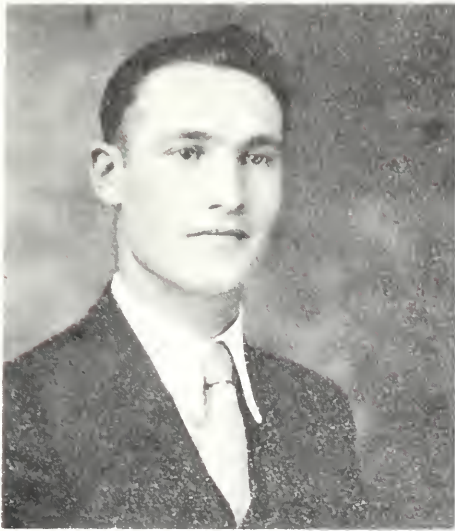
When LeRoy Galbraith left the ward for reason of employment, it became necessary that a new ward clerk be sustained. Harvey Butler, a young, clean-cut fellow was chosen to fill this position. He had served for about two years when he was killed in an automobile accident. Mack Bowen was then **sustained** as ward clerk.

It was during tenure of Bishop Andrus that the fifty year celebration of the Lyman Ward took place, (1934). Both Lyman and Archer ward participated. It was very successful, and there existed at the time a most needed, good spirit.

As one reviews the past, he sees things which could have been better managed. However, out of it all has come a better day.



Mack Bowen and Elva Bowen (Mrs.)



LeRoy Galbraith



Ward Clerk Harvey Butler

History continued

During summer of 1934 Lyman and Archer Wards convened to celebrate Lyman's 50th birthday (Golden Jubilee). Those who assembled for the picture which was taken are, in almost every case, dressed (including beards and mustaches) to represent a father or grandfather, a mother or grandmother. (Pictured on Page 28))

November 10, 1940 Angus Peterson was sustained bishop; Thomas Stanley Arnold, first counselor; Alvin W. Munns, second counselor. During their administration a three thousand dollar improvement program was executed. It included remodelling and redecoration of the chapel, inside and outside; the recreation hall was redecorated; a new lighting system was installed; likewise a new water system; the lawn was leveled and landscaped; new sidewalks were added.



Counselor Stanley Arnold and Family
L to R: Blair, Verl, Verna (Mrs.) Arnold,
Stanley, Judy, Glen

Alvin W. Munns became bishop May 30, 1948. Orland G. Butler was his first counselor; Wallace Clark, second counselor. During this period a new furnace was installed, and other improvements were made. Under the direction of Dewey Arnold, the M.I.A. constructed a new outdoor fireplace and installed picnic tables on the north side of the recreation hall.

February, 1953, Orland G. Butler was released as first counselor. Wallace Clark was sustained first counselor; Glen Arnold, second counselor.



Alvin Munns Family
Children L to R: Glen; Ralph; Alta; Howard;
Ray. Front: Clara; Alvin

Counselor Orland Butler and Family
L to R Back row: Duana, Lewis, Richard,
Glenn
L to R Front: Lisa, Afton (Mrs. Butler), Orland





Counselor Wallace Clark and
Floella (Mrs.) Clark

Wallace Clark was released as first counselor February 6, 1955. Glen Arnold was sustained first counselor; Jack Bailey, second counselor.

About 1957, the ward began, although in a somewhat humble manner, to prepare for acquisition of funds necessary to the construction of a new chapel. That summer the ward rented the Fransen farm. The project of placing livestock with members was begun about 1958.



Counselor Glen Arnold and Family
Back L to R: Connie, Lane, Diane, Julie, Laurie,
Front L to R: Glen, Gina, Ellen (Mrs.) Arnold



Counselor Jack Bailey and Family
L to R: Brenda; Bonnie; Jack;
Bart; Beverly; Lorna (Mrs.) Bailey;
Brad

March 23, 1958 brought Leo M. Smith to the office of Bishop. Ronald Mortensen was his first counselor; Dewain Peterson, second counselor.

The building fund soon became a major project. Auction sales and banquets were held. Almost every conceivable activity was used to help add to the growing resources.

February 5, 1961 Ronald Mortensen was released as first counselor; Harold Butler was sustained to replace him.



Bishop Leo M. Smith and Family
Top L to R: Vicky, Cathy, Jeff, Pam, Lisa
Back L to R: Todd, Nadine (Mrs.), Bp. Leo M.
Kevin



Counselor Dewain Peterson and Family
L to R: Holly, Larry, Deanna, Dewain,
Alta (Mrs), Carla, Danny



Lyman Ward Primary Teachers 1959

Back Row L to R: Elsie Hill, Floella Clark, Anita Peterson,
Nadine Smith, Janet Smith, Nettie Reid, Lena Galbraith,
Alta Munns, Zara Beck

Center Row L to R: Clara Hunsaker, Cleona Simpson, Eva
Snedaker, Edith Sharp, Sylvia Reid

Front Row L to R: Leona Mortensen; Ellen Arnold;
June Mortensen, Pres.; Bonnie Atkinson

Fall 1961, 57 acres of ward potatoes froze in the ground. It was anticipated that a 57 acre potato crop would add noticeably to the fund. Seemingly, the Lord saw fit to further test the faith of the Lyman saints. Fortunately, Bishop Leo Smith possessed a couple of ingredients that were answerable to the times-patience and determination. Work towards building the building fund continued unabated.

August 2, 1964 Harold Butler and Dewain Peterson were released as first and second counselors respectively. Lorin F. Butler was sustained first counselor; Jim Wetzel, second counselor.

The groundbreaking ceremony signifying the beginning of the new chapel was held Monday evening, May 24, 1965. It was under the direction of Rexburg Stake President Delbert G. Taylor, and was conducted by Bishop Leo M. Smith.

Sacrament Meeting July 19, 1965 was the last meeting held in the old rock chapel. It and the recreation hall were burned at 4 o'clock a.m. July 27, 1965, to make way for the new edifice.

Harold S. Butler was sustained bishop of the Lyman Ward April 20, 1969. Jim Wetzel was sustained first counselor; Dee Bowen, second counselor. The ward is under their leadership to this day, January 21, 1975.



Counselor Lorin Butler, Elda (Mrs.) Butler



Bishop Butler Family
Harold, Lola
Children: Jolene, DeMonte, Ona Lee



First Counselor Jim Wetzel and Family
Back row: Steven, David
Center: Marilyn
Front: Maureen, Jim



Second Counselor Dee Bowen and Family
 Top row left to right: Stephen, Paul
 Cary
 Bottom left to right: Dee, Myrth (Mrs.), DeeAnna

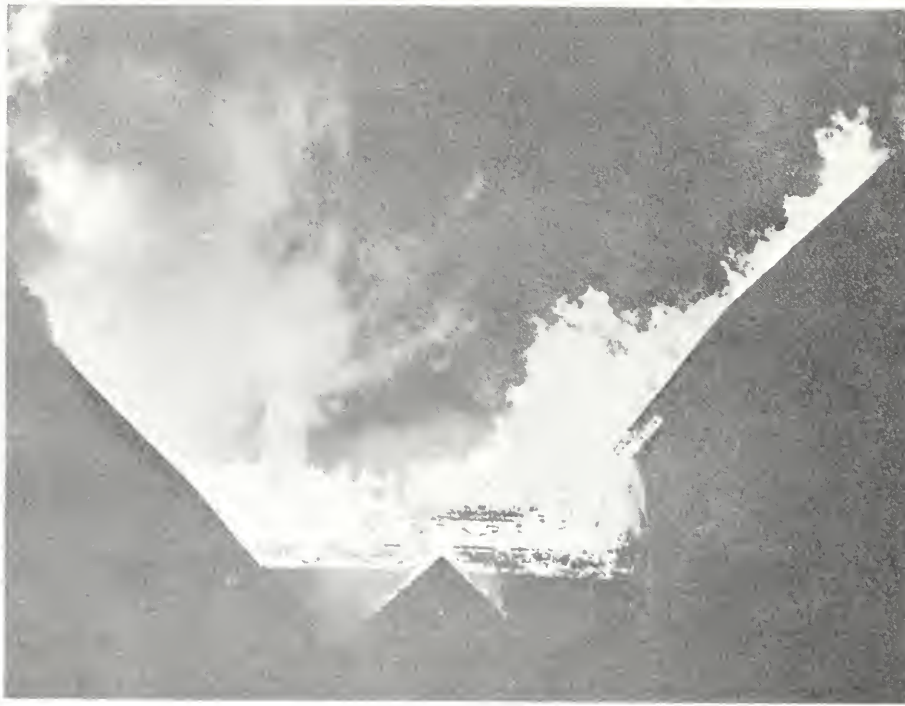


Financial Clerk Maurice Sharp and Family
 L to R: Jeffrey, Leanne, Maurice, Afton (Mrs.)
 Gary, Brian



Statistical Clerk
Ted Miller, Peggy (Mrs.) Miller

Kirk, Brad, Rick and Lori Miller



Destroying old Lyman Churchhouse



Frederick J. Roth and Alice Roth

Frederick J. Roth and his brother, Rudolph were instrumental in helping their father, Frederick Roth Sr. build a ditch (as it is called) which is used to water the extreme southwest corner of the Lyman area.

It heads roughly two miles below the head of the Reid Canal. The ditch, though built to a great extent in 1899, was not given its decree until 1902.

Later, about 1923, under the ownership of Edward Hill and Florence Pettinger, the ditch was completed and rededee was issued in the name of Hill-Pettinger Ditch.



Alma Hansen family
 Back Row: Fern; Lamar; Calvin; Joyce
 Front Row: Verna; Alma, (father); Rose, (mother);
 Elma Jean



Lloyd Galbraith family
 Back row L to R: Byron; Cherry Lee; Van.
 Front: Lloyd and Lena



Lorin and Colleen Mortenson
Children: Cindy, Todd, Monte, and Justin



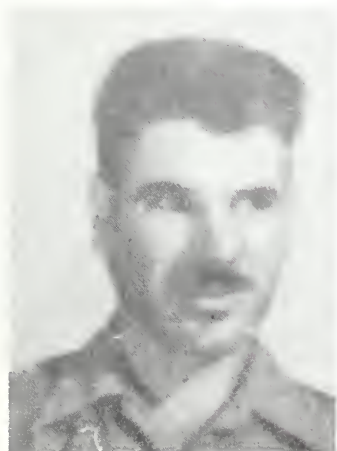
Roddy and Sharon Robison



Charles Denton Moulton family
Back L to R: Mary; Rhoda; Nola.
Front L to R: Jessie, (mother); Charles Denton,
(father); Eldon Denton



Frank Galbraith family
 Back row L to R: Lyle; Elsie; Vesta; Curtis
 Front row: Everett; Nettie, (mother); Frank (father)



George Hill family
 Back row L to R: Milton; Ralph; Beverly;
 Howard; Clifford; Victor
 Front row: Dale; Julie; Elsie; (mother);
 Blair; snapshot; father George



Lee and Amanda Bybee



Randy Robison family
Back: Dorothy, (mother) holding Rosalyn
Front: Randy, holding Morea and Joel



James M. and Lile Anderson



Tom Atkinson Family
Tom and wife, Mickey
Boys: Randall and Vernon



Jim and Cathy Higgins



Ivan Smith Family
L to R: Eldon; Dale; Ivan (father);
Sarah, (mother); David, grandson stand-
ing front of Sarah; Belva Vonda; Luella



LeRoy and Rae Gardner



Guy and Anetta Reid and daughter
Colleen



George and Mary Brindley





Rulon Mortensen family
 Back L to R: Rulon, holding Kenneth; Sue;
 Earl; Doris; Gary; Steve; Lillian (mother)
 Front: Linda; Lynn; Russ; Jim; Jill



Oral and Edith Beck



Jim Reid



Elmo Robison Family
 Left to right: Sherrie, Arlene, LaRae
 Norma (mother)



Elmo Robison



Ted Heiner family
Top: Peggy and Ted
Bottom: L to R: Daren; Brett



LeRoy and Leona Mortensen

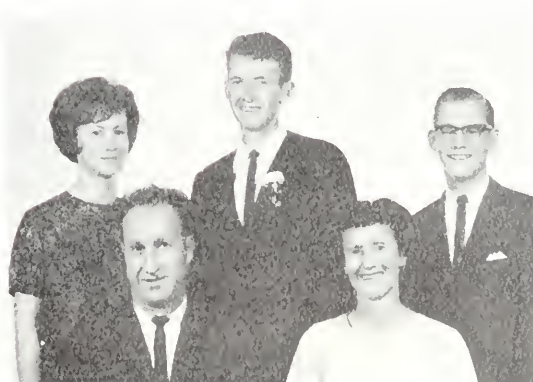


Esther Bybee



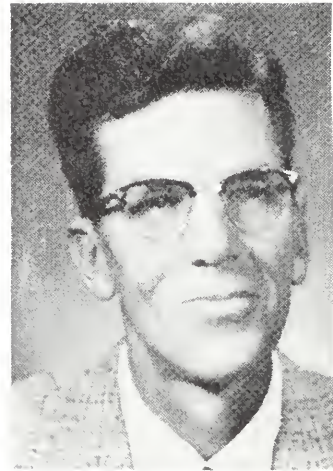
Ray McBride family
Back L to R: Don; Ryan; Lana
Front L to R: Ray, (father); Bart;
Ila; (mother)

Jay Peterson family
Back row standing L to R:
Zenda; Melvin; Michael
Front row: Jay and Anita





Earl Sharp family
Back L to R: Blaine; Ray; Don; Gayle
Front row: Verla; Edith, (mother);
Earl, (father); LaVar



Howard and Henrietta Blackburn



Alfred Simmons Family
Back Row L to R: Alfred, (father); Florence
(mother); Twila,
Front Row L to R: Roger; Patricia; Mary Kay;
Eileen





Norman Anderson family
Back Row: Norman (father); Ada May,
(mother); Bradley.
Front Row: Garry; Linda



Tom and Hilda Roth



Mack Anderson family
Back L to R: Mack; Eva; Neil; Susan;
Back L to R: James; Sonja



Calvin Cook Family
Back L to R: Jacqueline; Sharlene; Denyse;
LaRaye. Front L to R: Laun Jay; Calvin, (father);
San Dee; Nila, (mother); Layne



Emma Arnold Smith and Earl Smith



Children of George and Mary Ann Arnold
 Top L to R: Frank Stephen; Mary Ann Beck;
 Emily Ricks; Luella Peterson; Alice Smith;
 Melvin
 Front L to R: Jessie; Gertrude; Elva; Opal;
 Thelma



James and Hannah Briggs



George and Mary Ann Powell Arnold



Ed and Mildred Edlefsen



Glen Munns Family
Back left to right: Janie, Susan
Douglas
Front left to right: Colleen
Elaine (Mrs.) Glen (father) Mike



Don Smith Family
Back left to right: Janet (mother), Carla
Don (father)
Front left to right: Blaine, Garry



Ford Smith Family
Left to right: Ford (father) Marj (mother)
Allason, Holly



Leo Robison Family
 Back row left to right: Shawnee,
 Harlan, Lexie
 Front: Vera and Leo



Leif and LaRae Erickson and Greg



Leon Mortensen Family
 Left to right: Leon, Brad, Barbara



Joel Robison Family

Top row left to right: Roy, Leo, Glen
Ervan, William, Earl, David
Front row left to right: Zelda, Mary
Margaret (mother), Joel (father)
Floella



Homer Peterson Family

Top left to right: Gail, Rulon, Dewain, Ronald
George, Jay, Sheldon
Front left to right: Doris, Madge, Luella (mother)
Ruth
Homer (father)



Herbert Benson Family

Back left to right: Marcia, Carolyn, Vicki, (hidden)
Lola, Alta (mother), George, Lawrence
Front left to right: Vernon, Herbert (father)
Swen



Neil Anderson Family

Susan Neil, Tyler



Blaine Smith Family

Left to right: Derek, Blaine (father)
Brandon, Scott, Marsha holding Stephanie



Neil Taylor Family

Left to right: Neil holding Tiffany Ann,
Beverly holding baby Veronica,
William N. (on right)



Barbara McRae



John McRae Family

Top left to right: Wanda, Aaron, Kent
John (father), Leola (mother)
Bottom left to right: June, Robert
Patsy



Calvin Hansen Family
Back row: Cornell, Jay
Center row: Jacquelyn, Jerrolyn, Mark
Sandra, Julee, Janet holding Janet Ann
Front row: Blaine, Calvin, holding James
and Von, Nina



Larry Atkinson Family
Top left to right: Marilyn (mother)
Larry (father)
Girls left to right: ShaLae, Gina Marie,
Amy Dawn, Lori Ann



Archie Galbraith Family

Top left to right: Vern, Lloyd, Orvin
Marlin, Ron, Keith

Bottom left to right: Velva, Archie (father)
Selma (mother), Lillian



Att Atkinson Family

Back row left to right: Max, Larry, Tom

Front row left to right: Gwen, Millie (mother)
Att (father) Marva



Roy Robison Family
 Back left to right: Troy, Elva (mother)
 Roy (father), Tamara
 Front left to right: Randy, Tracy
 Burdett, Roddy



Garry Smith Family
 Garry and Sharon
 Children left to right: Nichole,
 Randy (holding Cameron) Wendy



Keith Mortensen Family
 Left to right: Mala, Jana, Debra, June (mother)
 Keith (father), MelRoy



Joe Cherry Family
 Back left to right: Edward, Margie, Leo
 Lena, Lavar
 Front: Margaret and Joe



Two Stalwarts
Sophia Clements in her rugmaking room

Anna Benson



Toni and Mickey Atkinson
Randal and Vernon





Ted Erickson family
 Back left to right: Elvira, (mother);
 Neil; Leif; Leta
 Front left to right: Jana; Ted(father) Gina



Zach Clay and Vera Young Robison
 about 1933



Verge Young family
 Back row, Bobby, Kerry, Bradley
 front row, Suzanne, Margery (mother), Verge (father)

For a period of approximately the first 50 years, this area was gifted with more than it's share of a particularly rare breed of colorful personalities-which seems to have faded and disappeared with the taming of the virgin soil. The writer deems it in context to describe, by no means all, but a few of the ones with whom he was more personally acquainted in his youth.

Henry G. Sutton was a slightly-built, wispy man who, with his wife Emma, came from Nebraska to settle here in 1892.

They lived approximately one mile from our place in a comfortable home which nestled but a short distance from a large, rocky cove in the adjoining foothills.

Sutton's Cove became the name of the nearby mountain recess; also, Sutton's Cemetery was the name given the burial plot which was soon to be located not far from their home.

Henry was a man of comparatively short stature. His blonde mustache and sparkling blue eyes seemed to fit perfectly his oftentimes fiery countenance.

Even now I have a mental picture of a small figure, his head crowned by a tall, felt hat, speeding past our place in his big automobile.

His formal approach was somewhat jerky; and his enthusiasm was sometimes tempered by a bashful retiring attitude, as if he may be at a temporary loss for words• but he always came through.

It is somehow regrettable that a younger generation isn't privileged to know him. He possessed an abundant repertoire of profanity; and when he exploded with a volley of cuss-words, an acquaintance would chuckle to himself while a stranger would blink his eyes in disbelief. Many were the ladies who blushed as he unconsciously unleashed some of his choice phrases, phrases which were colored with a generous supply of carefully-chosen, unholy words; for to him it was somehow necessary to construct his message around a copiously employed stock of well-rehearsed expletives. At times, his nouns were so incongruously modified it was hilarious.

Bless his old heart! He didn't have an enemy in the world. His response was always one of eager anticipation. To confront him with a problem was like having it solved already; for your problems were his problems, and he always accepted them with enthusiasm. His judgment was sound, and was heralded as such by everyone throughout the valley.

On one occasion, at a Sunnyside Irrigation Company meeting which was being held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Magleby, Mr. Magleby addressed the chairman with a particular proposal. The proposal was not to Henry's liking, and he didn't hesitate to say so. He exploded with a burst of oaths that painted the air a bright cerulean hue. Suddenly it dawned on him that Mrs. Magleby was sitting but a few steps away. He jumped to his feet, made a fumbling, impossible attempt at composure, then remarked, 'Oh, pardon me, Mrs. Magleby, I forgot that you were here...but that made me so god damned mad.'

Such was the nature of the man whom everyone respected, loved, and enjoyed. He passed away February 4, 1956, at age ninety.

Zachary Taylor (Z. T. or Zach) Clay came to this territory from the state of Iowa in the year 1891 as a young man of 25, two years before his younger brother Schuyler.

He always called my sister Elva, Elviry, which he on occasion intimated was the name of the girl he had left behind; but he never really said.

During the time I knew him, he lived about a quarter of a mile east of our place on the south side of the street—sometimes with his oldest daughter Genevieve and her husband Jack Smith and their family of eight children, or nearby in his box-shaped, lumber trailer house.

He loved his grandchildren, and they adored him. He would give them anything he had and oftentimes did—even his last dollar. For to him, money and what it would buy meant less than nothing. Although when he died, I am sure he owed no man a dime.

He was a man of perhaps five feet and eight inches in stature and possessed a huge stomach. To the observer though, it was apparent that in an earlier, slimmer day he had been a muscular man of tremendous strength.

Though seldom lit, there was a perpetual pipe jutting from between his firm teeth. A white handlebar moustache seemed to fit in perfectly with his character. It was not unusual to pass his place and upon arriving at a right angle to his home, see only his stomach and the bowl of his straight-stemmed pipe protruding from the doorway.

Zach Clay was a voracious reader and had a keen, perceptive, and knowledgeable insight into government and politics. His appeal had the magnetic power to instantly draw the interest of the listener while he loquaciously expounded upon his philosophy of any given subject; but most likely the subject was politics.

His attempt at farming was only a pretense; and he often times pondered verbally that he would like to have a retreat in the mountains where he might meditate and write poetry.

He was a man who possessed profound but changing obsessions. Today it was a newly composed verse for his book of poems—tomorrow it would be a vociferous expose of a political wrongdoing. It was not uncommon for him to slap his knee and explode with a melodious belly-laugh at any time, for he was a man with a keen sense of humor.

His short-lived obsessions are best described by this occurrence. At our home one evening he commenced to spout some of his newly created rhyme. It began: 'If you want to live to be 74, throw the pastries out the door...' a couple of days later while visiting us, Mother invited him to join us in partaking of an early lunch. Patting his big stomach, he remarked, 'No, thanks. I just ate 27 hotcakes for breakfast.'

Even now I can almost see him as he sat at our piano, his rough, chubby fingers shuffling over the keyboard in search of a few simple chords by which to accompany himself as he sang what must have been his favorite song, 'I met Her in the Garden where the Peraties Grow.'

It was not unusual to see him ambling up through his field to perhaps tend a stream of water, wearing a shade over his eyes which he had improvised with a piece of cardboard with a round hole cut in the center. Wherever he went by himself, one could hear him humming softly—'pum-pe-pum, pum-pum-pe-pum.'

At an earlier time, before I knew him, he had taught school in the area; and many times I have heard him roar with laughter as he relived a certain experience in the schoolroom. He had asked his students, 'Who can spell chicken?' It seems that one Joe Tea raised his hand. Zach said, 'Alright, Joe, spell chicken'. To which Joe replied, 'H-E-N, chicken'.

Never have I known such an unpretentious man. He had planted a rectangle of beautiful poplar trees near the old house. It was in the center of these trees where he dreamed he would one day build a new home. It was a dream which never did materialise. At the southern-most end of this cluster of trees he had built an outdoor privy. Oftentimes he would sit there nonchalantly, pipe in mouth, with the door flung wide open. 'Claustrophobia,' he said, and view the cars traveling up and down the road. If, when suddenly he should see a passerby whom he recognized, he would wave with enthusiasm.

In regard to religion, he seemed to enjoy a triumphant delight in denying the existence of God. Many times I have seen him after having perused the Bible for two or perhaps three hours, close it, toss it upon the table, and snort emphatically, 'a pack of lies.' His denial was revealed to be only a sham, however, for when D. Rolla Harris from Sugar City spoke at his funeral, he read two or three of the poems which Zach had composed. Each one had its own unique way of proclaiming the power and glory of God. What an extraordinary man!

When his daughter and family later moved to Sugar City, he moved with them. It was there he passed quietly away in his sleep at the age of 75 on June 25, 1942.

Not everyone always agreed with him, but everybody liked Zach Clay.



Charles B. Briggs — Left early 1902. Ward divided March 1902. Returned as Archer missionary. England

1902	England	Roland Freeman
1903	Southern States	Lewis Bowen
1903	Denmark	El! Bell
About 1904	Unknown	Bert Atkinson
About 1906	Samoa	Amos Atkinson
About 1909	England	Amos Atkinson
About 1920	England (E. States)	Amos Atkinson
1908	Eastern States	George Robison
1909	Southern States	Henry Whitaker
1910	East Iowa Conference	James Ray Smith
1910	Eastern States	Alfred Bybee
1912	Northern States	Frank M. Wilson
1913	Southern States	W.L. Bybee
1913	Samoa	Grover Peterson
1914	California	John E. Jensen
1926	Arizona	John E. Jensen
1914	Northern States	Melvin Fikstad
1916	Louisiana	Jesse Robison
1917	Northwestern States	Lysle Nichols
1919	Central States	Rudolph Rytting
1919	Northern States	Grant R. Bowen
1919	Central States	George D. Marler
1920	Eastern States	Verda F. Jensen
1922	California	Benjamin Zimmerman
1936	California	Benjamin Zimmerman
1923	Eastern States	Allen D. Marler
1925	California	Allen D. Marler
1927	California	John N. Wilson
1927	Northwestern States	Stella Bybee
1927	Swiss-German	Lorin Butler
1930	Netherlands	George Rytting
1933	Western States	Ronald Peterson
1933	Argentina	Louis Tremelling
1933	Central States	Marion D. Nelson
1934	Central States	Ronald C. Galbraith
1935	Eastern States	Charles A. Blackburn
1936	Northwestern States	Darwin Corey
1938	Central States	Darwin Corey
1936	German	Donald Snedaker
1936	Spanish American	Alvero Johnson
1937	Western States	Leroy Smith
1937	Spanish American	Ren Smith
1938	Southern States	Leone Nelson
1940	Spanish American	Max Snedaker
1940	California	Ray Fransen
1940	East Central States	Ralph Sharp
1940	California	Dayley Hendricks
1941	Northwestern States	Leo Smith
1942	Western States	Howard Munns
1947	Eastern States	Hyrum Andrus

Gerald Bowen	Neil Erickson	England	1947
Reed Nelson	Kevin Bailey	Denmark	1947
Lloyd Smith	Randy Sorensen	Australia	1947
Roy Munns	Layne Arnold	California East	1947
Vontella Smith	Craig Hill	England	1947
Craig Hardy	Jerrolyn Hansen	New York City	1947
Nyal Andrus	Vernon Benson	Uruguay-Paraguay	1947
Mack Bowen	Holly Peterson	Oakland California	1947
Finland	Varr Snedaker	Japan West	1973
Central States	Carla Peterson	Argentina East	1973
1949	Sven Benson	Texas South	1972
1952	Douglas Munns	Indiana & Michigan	1972
1952	Melroy Mortensen	Guatemala	1972
1954	Bradley Young	California East	1972
1954	Stephen Bowen	Cummorah	1971
1954	Steven Arnold	Argentina	1971
1956	Iris Coleman	Uruguay-Paraguay	1971
1956	Vicky Smith	New Zealand South	1971
1958	Sally Butler	California	1971
1958	Clinton Galbraith, Jr.	Great Australia West	1971
1958	Hal Snedaker	Australia South	1971
1958	George Benson	Southwest British	1970
1958	Lee Snedaker	Guatemala El Salvador	1969
1958	Rod Robison	Franco-Belgium	1969
1958	Brian Sharp	Philippines	1969
1958	Jessie Moulton	Northern States	1969
1958	Vicky Benson	Northern States	1968
1958	Lawrence Benson	Northern Mexico	1968
1958	Penny Arnold	Canadian (Lamanite)	1968
1958	Bart Bailey	Georgia	1967
1958	Bobby Young	West German	1967
1958	Leanne Sharp	Gulf States	1967
1958	Von Clark	Great Lakes	1967
1958	Rand Robison	Austria	1965
1958	Larry Peterson	Alaskan-Canadian	1963
1958	Margaret Brammer	Netherlands	1962
1958	Chad Rowe	Atlanta, Georgia	1962
1958	Blaine Smith	Western States	1961
1958	Brigg Lewis	Southern States	1960
1958	Lavar Sharp	East Central States	1959
1958	Garry Smith	Southern States	1958
1958	Kent Rowe	Central States	1958
1956	Leslie & Luello Park	Gulf States	1956
1956	Harold Butler	Southern States	1956
1954	Luello Peterson	Southern States	1954
1954	Larry Rowe	Texas-Louisiana	1954
1952	L.H. & Claudia Hendricks	Central States	1952
1949	Mack Bowen	Finland	1949
1949	Nyal Andrus	Central States	1949
1949	Craig Hardy	Canada	1949
1947	Roy Munns	Spanish American	1947
1947	Lloyd Smith	Australia	1947
1947	Reed Nelson	Southern California	1947
1947	Gerald Bowen	Southern California	1947

**o those whose faith repressed the night
who waged a common toil,
whose side-by-side impassioned fight
subdued the virgin soil,
our gratitude we do proclaim,
unwavering voice abroad.
For heritage, for honored name
we ever thank thee, God.**







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